The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTHS.

On October 24, at Shanghai, the wife of A. ROBERTSON DUNCAN, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, the wife of Capt. MAWLEY, C. N. Co. str. *Hangchow*, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEEFE-BELL.—On October 27, at Shanghai, LAWRENCE NOEL LEEFE, of Hongkong, youngest son of the late Octavius Leefe, of London, Solicitor, to Gladys Violet, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Hayley Bell, and Mrs. E. Jennor Hogg, of Unkara, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On October 24, at Shanghai, LYDIA, the third beloved daughter of Mr. T. A Meira Da Costa.

Died to-day at 12.15 p.m. at Government Civil Hospital, CHARLES F. FOCKEN, aged 42 years, Superintendent Engineer, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

(29th October.)

As a rule the criticism of Japanese undertakings in Korea by those who claim to represent Korean opinion is so obviously prejudiced that the ordinary reader who has no acquaintance with the country or the people finds himself unable to form a true conception of the conditions prevailing in the Hermit Kingdom since the advent of the Japanese. The diatribes of pro-Korean journalists against the suzerain State are usually marked by a venom and spleen which are inconsistent with fair-mindedness, with the result that the writers launch boomerangs instead of bullets. The Japanese may be bad masters, but they cannot possibly be so utterly lost to all sense of the decency befitting a superior power as to trample under foot every shred of independence which the Koreans ever possessed, or seek to terrorise the natives into submission to their will. It is therefore all the more satisfactory to read in the *Korea Review* an article which does not endeavour to prove that the Japanese are wholly beyond the pale, although there are many reservations which would seem to indicate that the author is not entirely convinced of the honesty of Japan's motives, or at all events that the financial schemes of Japan intended for Korea's benefit are entirely philanthropic. The article in question is entitled "Korean Finances" and it deals with a report by Mr. Megata on the "State of progress of the reorganisation of finances of Korea." As an evidence that the critic did not approach the subject with an absolutely unbiassed mind we may quote one of the opening sentences which runs: "In our eagerness to find something which Japan has done to help the Korean people and offset in part the bitter oppression which is going along in other lines, we have hit upon this report as being the most likely place to find it." The writer might just as well have avowed his eagerness to find something detrimental to Japan, but he is generous enough to concede that: "We believe we have succeeded in finding some tangible evidence here of a certain amount of solicitude for the welfare of the Korean people." So we also are constrained to believe that a certain amount of good can come out of Nazareth after all. The trail of the partizan appears in such phrases as "some adequate appreciation of what the Korean people need," "the atrocities perpetrated in the interior," and "the spoliation of the Korean people," but these are harmless ebullitions which have grown stale by much use. One of the financial schemes suggested by Mr. Megata is the formation of what is called a Note Association, which has for its object the restoration of the credit of bills, the fixing of their forms, and the regulation of their circulation. Candidates will only be eligible for membership whose financial position at the date of joining is beyond question. In the event of a member failing to meet his bills, the Association would take up the notes and pay them in full, and it is to be backed by the Japanese Government to this extent that a certain amount will be granted to form a nucleus from which such dishonoured notes shall be met. The *Korean Review* sees a vast number of limitations to the scheme, and doubts the wisdom of the Government in contributing towards the proposed guarantee fund. "Unless the Government engages to supplement this fund from time to time the public must consider that the fund is exhaustible, and the question arises by what means it can be maintained. If the merchants forming the association should guarantee to meet such losses by assessment on the membership there would be a permanent guarantee, but a mere gift from the Government to start things off is more likely to call attention to the unwillingness of the membership to cover losses than to inspire confidence in the undertaking." Yet with all its limitations the critic is wearily forced to the conclusion that the public will support the scheme and therefore "the project must be approved as a step in the right direction which is a rather tame finish after all the objections urged against it. After referring to the establishment of warehouses and industrial and agricultural banks —the writer incidentally commenting on "the most scandalous thefts of land from Koreans by the Japanese," the writer deals with the section of Mr. Megata's report headed "New Government Enterprises," Japan has lent Korea 10,000,000 yen at 6 per cent, the price of issue being 90. The *Review* cannot understand why Korea did not get the loan—which it says was pushed on the country—at one hundred cents to the dollar, but a little reflection on the internal state of the country, its credit, and its present condition would have enabled the writer of the article to comprehend Japan's wariness. From this loan it is proposed to provide waterworks for Chemulpo—a scheme strongly opposed by the pro-Koreans, because it is held the waterworks will only benefit the Japanese and should be financed by the municipality of the sea port. If we remember rightly, a Korean Waterworks Company was formed in London with the special object of providing water for all the chief cities of the Kingdom. Surely it is better that the work should be undertaken by the Government—that is, if the municipalities refuse, or feel themselves unable to embark on such schemes, than to leave it in the hands of outsiders. If a London corporation has irrefragable proof that a system of waterworks in Korea would yield handsome dividends, there is no reason why these profits should not flow into the Korean exchequer, thereby relieving the people of the burden of a heavy water-rate, and enabling the Government to proceed with other reproductive works. However, the *Review* sees no justice in the scheme from whatever point it is viewed. It is also proposed to draw upon the ten million yen loan for the construction of some 325 miles of roads throughout the country. The reviewer somewhat grudgingly admits that although this scheme is as yet "in a promissory stage and no actual progress can be said to have been made," the idea is worthy of commendation. Of course it is, and the Japanese are only following the British example in opening up a country by the construction of internal communications. The Americans are doing the same in the Philippines, for it is a recognised fact that no country can be deemed prosperous whose inhabitants are debarred from inter-communication and who [illegible]de is self-centred by reason of the lack of roads. The reviewer's main objection to the scheme, as a whole, lies in the fact that there is no definite guarantee that the interests of the Korean people "will be upheld, that they will be protected in the possession of their property, that taxation shall be made fair and equable, that money borrowed by Korea shall be used solely in the interests of Korea and the Korean people." From our point of view the proposals formulated by Mr. Megata are eminently calculated to further the commercial and trade interests of the people of Korea. Their national credit will be placed on a secure basis, their agricultural banks will foster the cultivation of the land, their roads will bring the inhabitants of the wilder parts of Korea into contact with the more enlightened townspeople, and afford them a ready means of finding markets for their products, while the other projects will all help to drag the hermit from his cave. On the whole, Japan has evolved a preliminary series of schemes which should prove invaluable to the prosperity and progress of Korea. The acts of individual Japanese may be reprehensible, but if we take this report in good faith no objection can be found with Japan's administration of Korea's affairs.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK SCHEME.

(30th October.)

In communities constituted like those of Hongkong and Shanghai, where, considering the size of the population, a very large number of enterprises are controlled by the foreign firms whose interests often do conflict with one another, it is not surprising that in every new scheme which is projected one of the features of the new undertaking is that it encroaches upon the close preserves of some existing concern similar in purpose and object to the Company depending upon public support for its successful flotation. One of the latest of these joint-stock ventures is that which has been exercising the minds of a large number of investors and speculators alike in Shanghai. We allude to the proposal submitted by a number of shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld., to form a Wharf and Godown Co. as a separate and distinct undertaking from the parent Company by a conditional purchase of the surplus property of the Dock Co. for the special purpose. The proposition, which concerns shareholders principally, is not without interest to the tradal community in general, since the provision of greater facilities for the more expeditious handling and storing of merchandize in a trading centre of the importance of Shanghai cannot be regarded too lightly by the general interests affected. It is an important commercial axiom that for the trade of any port to flourish the first attractiveness thereof should be in the cheapness and facility with which cargoes of merchandize can be rapidly and safely handled. We believe it to be the object of the promoters of the new Company in Shanghai that, were their scheme to be accepted and carried to fruition, the main feature of the Company's operations in its relation to shippers and importers will be that the Company will provide the latest labour-saving and up-to-date appliances and contrivances for handling cargo, from steamer to godown and *vice versa*, and to this end have put forward in their draft scheme of development of the properties to be acquired the provision of electric lifts, electric lights, rails, trucks, cranes, lifts, etc. So much for the objects of the Company which, as tending to increase the tradal facilities of Shanghai and as providing greater accommodation for the storage of merchandize, which at one time in the history of another Company had actually to be turned away for want of space, should be welcomed by the business people of the Northern Settlement. Discussing the merits of the scheme as more intimately associated with the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld., our attention has been directed to the subject by the special telegram of our Shanghai correspondent who stated that the proposal was subjected to severe criticism. The letter from an anonymous contributor ("Warning") to the *N. C. D. News* animadverting on the proposal under discussion was reproduced in our last issue, and the only other criticism appearing in public print to reach us is an editorial devoted by the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 23rd inst. to discourage the consummation of the enterprise. Alluding, in the first place, to the leading article of our contemporary it may serve some useful purpose in enlightening Hongkong shareholders of the Shanghai Docks were we to point out the egregious error into which the *Mercury* had fallen and, consequently, in establishing its deduction as uncomplimentary to the promoters of the proposed Wharf Co. as it is false, based as it was on wrong premises. The *Mercury* concedes the fact that "it is true that wharf companies are at present paying concerns, but the profits realised by these companies are largely owing to a congestion of cargoes." Four or five years hence, which is about the time which would be required to place the proposed company in a position to earn dividends, it is probable that the present congestion will have entirely disappeared, and the present wharf companies may then be in a position to easily handle all cargoes arriving at Shanghai, while in three years time Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's wharves will be finished on the Pootung side, therefore it is by no means certain that large dividends would be earned." The writer believes that "it is probable that these considerations will weigh largely with shareholders and under the present circumstances he will not be surprised if the proposals are rejected." And to further discourage the proposal the criticism is concluded with the belief that "the scheme is merely a speculative bubble." The promoters of the Wharf Company will appreciate at its true worth the compliment offered to their business integrity. On the authority of our contemporary, if the conditional offer for the purchase of the part property of the Dock Co. is accepted by its shareholders, the provisional directorate of the new company is to consist of Messrs. A. M. Marshall, C. R. Burkill, S. A. Hardoon, L. Bridou, H. de Gray, and W. H. Barham. Here is a board of gentlemen who can lay claim to as much confidence in the administration of the affairs of a public company as the duly appointed directorate of any other existing joint-stock undertaking. Examining the constitution, individually, of the suggested board, the gentlemen who have agreed to carry through the flotation of the new company are one and all connected with one or other of the important shipping and mercantile firms in Shanghai. As agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at Shanghai, the association of Mr. A. M. Marshall, in the capacity of a director, with a Wharf Company is an acquisition certainly to be appreciated. Mr. C. R. Burkill, of the firm of silk inspectors of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, is too familiar a figure to need commendation, and the influence he can exercise is not to be despised. Mr. S. A. Hardoon, the local manager of the important firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., is a factor to be considered in the import business of Shanghai especially in the class of merchandize from India which finds such a big market in Northern China, viz., cotton yarn. The Messageries Maritimes are represented by Mons. L. Bridou. And who will question the desirability of his connection with the board in the interests of the Company? We cannot trace the name of Mr. H. de Gray in the *Directory*. The last name in the list is that of Mr. W. H. Barham whom we know as the *taipan* of Messrs. Macgregor Bros. and Gow of Shanghai. We have gone into these details to show that far from being the "speculative bubble" which the scheme is made to appear, it originates from men of standing whose controlling voices in the management of such institutions as the P. & O. Co. and the M. M. Co. and of the world-reputed Indian firm of Messrs. Sassoon & Co. are a guarantee of the success of the very scheme they are best calculated to promote. To dispose of the *Mercury's* assertion that the present companies are paying concerns because the profits realised are largely owing to a congestion of cargoes which it is probable will entirely disappear in four or five years, it is unnecessary to indulge in any hypothetical assumptions. All that is needed to disprove the pessimistic theory is a reference to the statement of the Chairman at the meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., on the 26th March last. In reference to the report for 1905, Mr. W. J. Gresson said:—"The year under review has been the most prosperous the Company has yet enjoyed; the godowns have been filled with cargo and our storage accommodation has not only been taxed to the utmost, but, to our great regret, we have had to turn business away for want of space." Speaking on the necessity of increased godown accommodation the Chairman of the Hongkew Co., on the same occasion, is responsible for the following statement:—"After mature consideration, a building programme has been sanctioned, entailing an expenditure of close on five lacs of taels." The opinion of those in a position to form an adequate estimate of the requirements of the port in the matter of increased wharfage and more warehousing accommodation is just the reverse of that expressed by the journal in Shanghai from which we quote. Lest the Northern port should fall into the same error as our Sister Colony of Singapore where Government had to step in to make adequate provision for the shipping and tradal requirements of the Colony by the expropriation of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. with its wharves, etc., our Northern neighbours would be well advised to take time by the forelock and press to completion a scheme fraught with the maximum advantage to the shareholders of the Dock Co. by whom entirely the acceptance or rejection of the project must be decided.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

(31st October.)

Any publicity that can be given to the statements of scientists who are engaged in strenuous endeavours to combat the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis should be welcomed in the interest of humanity. Were the researches of the two eminent physicians who have been conducting investigations with the object of rendering human beings immune from the "white plague" to be carried to a successful issue, the world at large should benefit to an extent commensurate with the dreadful ravages of the insidious disease. From a recent report from Roubaix by Consul W. P. Atwell it is now thought that Drs. Calmette and Guerin of the Pasteur Institute of Lille have finally discovered a vaccine which will render humanity immune from the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. On June 12 Dr. Albert Calmette of Lille read a paper before the Academy of Sciences in which are embodied the researches which he has made in company with Dr. C. Guerin with regard to infection from tuberculosis and its remedy. The following is a translation, which we extract from an exchange, of their conclusions concerning this most important matter: "Many experiments have demonstrated that tuberculosis bacilli destroyed by heat or other agents pass through the walls of the intestines as readily as living bacilli and are found in the mesenteric ganglions and lungs, we experimented with the object of discovering whether young animals—such as calves and kids, that had been made to swallow two doses, the second forty-five days after the first, of from five to twenty-five grams of dead bacilli or bacilli whose virulence had been modified—could endure with impunity the injection of a meal of five centigrams of fresh tuberculous matter taken from a cow, matter which would be surely infectious under ordinary conditions. We are now convinced that bovine bacilli destroyed by boiling for five minutes, or simply heated during the same period, will, for five months and even for a longer time to which it is not now possible to fix a limit, vaccinate perfectly against virulent infection through the digestive organs. We shall publish before long a detailed account of these experiments, as well as others in progress for which we have used treated bacilli from various sources and bovine bacilli treated by iodine and by hypochlorite of lime. Our belief, founded on experiments, now is that young calves may be vaccinated by simple intestinal absorption of bacilli subjected to heat and that this method of vaccination is not dangerous. If further experiments justify the application of this method as a preventive against bovine tuberculosis, nothing can be urged against its application in the case of human beings. We think it will be possible to guard children against natural infection by giving to them a few days after birth and again a few weeks later a very small quantity of tuberculosis bacilli of human and bovine origin subjected to heat and mixed with a little milk. The only precaution absolutely necessary, and one not always easy to apply, would be to guard children thus vaccinated against all tuberculous contamination for a period of at least four months. Special nurseries might be founded for new-born infants of tuberculous parents, where they might be protected against all tuberculosis germs until they had acquired immunity through vaccination. We believe that these difficulties would be readily overcome in order to insure such immense advantages as those gained by rendering humanity refractory to tuberculosis contagion." It is learnt that after Dr. Calmette had read his communication, Dr. Roux announced that he and Dr. Villee of Alfort had been engaged in similar experiments and that the results obtained by them coincided remarkably with those of Drs. Calmette and Guerin. Consul Atwell remarks that while Dr. Calmette's experiments are not yet quite conclusive, the matter is one of such interest to humanity that all investigation in this line should be given publicity.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

It is now a little more than a year since His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., dropped a seed that was destined to bear good fruit. That seed fell upon fertile ground; it germinated, and grew; was tendered by skilled hands, and at last it blossomed and bore good fruit, and that happy result we now have before us in the form of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition now being held in the City Hall, the first of its kind ever held in the Colony. It is true the scheme was the suggestion of the Governor, but as His Excellency admits in his remarks at the opening ceremony yesterday, there his responsibility in the matter ends, and its fruition is due entirely to others, to whom His Excellency gracefully gives the credit. When, at a Legislative Council meeting, His Excellency let fall the remark that he saw no reason why an Arts and Crafts Exhibition should not be held in this Colony in the course of time perhaps even he did not expect to see the hint so promptly taken up and acted upon. But he had at his side a very attentive listener, one who does things thoroughly, who lets not the grass grow under his feet, and when that hint fell upon his listening ear, it was borne in mind, and acted upon as soon as practicable. Sir Henry Berkeley was that attentive listener, and it is mainly due to his efforts, loyally supported by the committee of ladies and gentlemen who so willingly co-operated with him to further his project, that this, the first exhibition of its kind held in this Colony, has been brought to such an unqualified success. But this happy result has not been achieved without great labour, which the uninitiated seeing that result can scarcely appreciate. First a committee had to be organized, and here was the first difficulty to be overcome. "A" would like to serve, but would not be in the Colony at the time his services might be needed. "B" was very sorry, but he was really too busy. "C" candidly confessed that "he'd rather not," and so it went on through the usual gamut of excuses. But, nothing daunted, the doughty president, staunchly seconded in all his efforts by his hon. secretary, Captain Marchant, forged ahead, until one after another were induced to join the committee, until they had a workable number got together to see the project through, Mrs. Marchant, wife of the hon. secretary, being responsible for the recruiting of the fair members of the committee. At length all was in readiness, and the moving spirit of the scheme, Sir Henry Berkeley, was enabled to call a committee meeting, and it was at that meeting that the solid foundation of the interesting exhibition to which it led was laid. As things began to fall into shape, the committee had to look far ahead to be sure of three whole disengaged days and nights at the City Hall, and these at length being decided upon, there was then a general flutter in the dovecots, as the announcement went forth that the receiving committee were prepared on and after a certain date, to receive and display exhibits. The carpenters then had their turn, and the halls were given over to them, to fix the stands for hanging the pictures and photos, and the tables for displaying the other exhibits. From then on to the consummation of the project, the receiving committee, all of whom rendered such valuable service, consisting of Mrs. J. Marchant, Mrs. Trenchard Davis, and Mrs. W. Bailey, with Messrs. Fung Wa Chun, C. H. Gale, R. T. D. Sayle, R. Rain, and L. G. Bird, had a very busy, if not irksome, time. But as regards that it cannot be doubted that the knowledge of the complete success they have achieved will be, like virtue, its own reward. It is not our intention, nor do we propose, here to inflict on our readers any platitudes regarding the manifold and manifest advantages accruing to a country through these exhibitions, the utility of which, in these go-ahead days, every schoolboy and school-girl understands just as well as ourselves; but we would say that now that the ball has been set rolling it is devoutly to be hoped that it will take an annual turn, so that the Hongkong Arts and Crafts Exhibition, originated in this year 1906, may become a yearly institution. Apart from other advantages, it has had that of bringing many talented amateurs out of their shells of bashfulness, and shown us how very much artistic talent has been practically dormant in our midst, which, like the flower of which the poet sings, has hitherto been "born to blush unseen." Now that they *are* out of their shells let us hope an annual exhibition will keep them so. The French have a very pithy saying that it is only the first step which cuts, or the first plunge which hurts; now the energetic president and committee have taken that first step, or plunge, and their experience should stand them in good stead, and enable them to organize next year's affair with but a fraction of the labour entailed on them for this *premier pas*. Undoubtedly if these exhibitions do become annual institutions, the day must surely come, in the fullness of time, when we shall see the entire interior of the City Hall called into requisition for the display of the ever-increasing number of exhibits. As that is a consummation devoutly to be prayed for, we would venture to suggest that in future exhibitions the time of their duration may be extended from three days to at least one week, in order to afford an opportunity to people at the outports, Canton, Macao, Swatow, etc., an opportunity, if desirous of so doing, of visiting them.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

STORM IN NAGASAKI.

EIGHT HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 29th October, 12.45 p.m.

A destructive storm is reported from Nagasaki. One hundred and thirty-eight fishing boats and 800 lives have been lost.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 29th October, 12.45 p.m.

Mr. Leefe was married here on Saturday. The honeymoon will be spent in Japan.

TIENTSIN WALKING MATCH.

FRENCHMAN WINS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 29th October, 12.45 p.m.

The International Walking Competition held at Tientsin was won by a French military officer.

H.E. VICEROY CHOW-FU

LEAVES FOR CANTON.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 29th October, 12.45 p.m.

H.E. Chow-fu, the Viceroy designate for the Two Kwang provinces, leaves Shanghai for Canton to-day.

H.E. TUAN-FANG

TAKES SEALS OF OFFICE.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 29th October, 12.45 p.m.

H.E. Tuan-fang took his seals of office at Nanking yesterday.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE CRUSADE IN CALIFORNIA.

JAPAN SATISFIED

WITH AMERICAN ASSURANCES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 29th October,
12.45 p.m.

The Japanese Government is satisfied with the American assurances in reference to the anti-Japanese crusade in California.

THE SHANGHAI SIKH POLICE.

INQUIRY INTO GRIEVANCES.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 30th October,
12.10 p.m.

Major Hall and a Jemadar have arrived here from Tientsin to inquire into the Sikh Police grievances.

INDIAN POLICE RECRUITS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 30th October,
12.10 p.m.

An official notification regarding the recruiting of Indian Police for the Foreign Settlements has been published at Tientsin.

CASTRO SENTENCED.

SIX MONTHS HARD LABOUR.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 30th October,
2.35 p.m.

R. Castro, who was charged for stealing five diamond rings, the property of Messrs. Hope Brothers, on Tuesday, September 4, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SHANGHAI DOCKS.

WHARF AND GODOWN CO. SCHEME

LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 1st November,
1.15 p.m.

At the meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld., to be held this afternoon, it is understood that the proposition to dispose of part of the Company's property for the purposes of a Wharf and Godown Co. will be carried by shareholders holding proxies for absent shareholders who approve of the sale.

Failing the requisite majority as represented by proxies, it is believed that the resolution will be carried by a show of hands.

Mr. F. E. Taylor will move the resolution embodying the proposal for the sale of the part property in a slightly amended form from that appearing in the circular issued to shareholders on the 22nd ultimo.

The proposition referred to in the foregoing telegram is as follows:—

1.—That a Company entirely distinct from the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. be formed, to acquire the Old Dock Property and the land between the Cosmopolitan and International Docks as shown on plan attached, from the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., for the sum of Tls. 1,380,000.

2.—That payment for such land be made by offering to shareholders in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.—

A. Scrip in the new Company in proportion to their holding of shares in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. (one share of Tls. 25—fully paid up—in the new Company for each share in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.); or

B. Cash in similar proportion.

3. In the event of the shareholders agreeing to the above proposal, the circularists recommend that a provisional Directorate be formed consisting of the following gentlemen who have been approached and have agreed to serve—A. M. Marshall, C. R. Burkill, S. A. Hardoon, L. Bridou, H. de Gray, W. H. Barham, for the flotation of the Company.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There is not the slightest doubt that there is a good deal of common sense in some of the remarks of your correspondent who signs himself "Warning," but he is suffering, as everyone seems to suffer when dealing with this Company, viz., from "over-partizanship." Because this Company has made a series of errors and been the victim of speculators he is under the impression that every scheme put forward must be to rob the shareholders further. I hold a minimum of shares in the Company, so small indeed that the fluctuations of the market hardly affect me in the slightest. I speak merely as a witness having in mind the welfare of Shanghai. Shipping in this port is constantly on the increase and I am told that agents of vessels have had great difficulty in obtaining wharfage for the last two or three years. We will grant that this has been an exceptional time, but judging from Customs returns the bulk of cargo coming here is continually on the increase, and, with peace in the North and the opening of railways, if any one looks a little ahead he will surely doubt whether the public wharves will then have frontage enough for the vessels arriving. It is also rather extraordinary that in the present day there is not a public wharf in existence where the total income goes to shareholders. They are all governed by private firms as agents, who quite naturally do not look after a big business concern for nothing.

I believe that the provisional directorate hardly hold any Dock shares between them and they at any rate cannot be influenced by the success or failure of the Dock Co. and therefore must be believers in their undertaking. Another important consideration must be that whilst one company practically has a monopoly of the public wharves they are able to charge what they choose and are in a position to make things so expensive that their charges may result in an impediment to the progress of Shanghai. Friendly and open competition generally results in good.

It is not my object to follow "Warning" into the details of shares, but in one matter he is surely wrong. I am convinced that a Wharf Co. could begin to earn money in under four years, and even if they could not what interest are Dock shareholders going to get by letting this property remain idle in the hands of their directors? What interest have they had on this property for the last four years?

Let people put aside the question of shares and hesitate before they reject this scheme as a speculation. It appears to be more like a business proposal to be discussed on its merits, and the only one of the Dock schemes in which speculation has not played the leading part.—I am, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

October 26.

*** Future letters on this subject can only be inserted if they are signed with the writer's name for publication.—ED.

WHARF SCHEME ADOPTED.

A BREEZY MEETING.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 2nd November,
3.30 p.m.

As anticipated in my telegram of yesterday, the resolution, in an amended form, submitted at a meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld., for the sale of part of the Company's property for the purposes of a Wharf and Wharehousing Co., was carried by a majority of votes.

The sense of the meeting was taken by a show of hands; thirty-six voted for and twenty-three against the resolution.

The resolution was accordingly declared carried.

Notice has been given of a confirmatory meeting which will be held on the 27th November, 1906.

A Committee of Investigation, consisting of six shareholders, has been appointed to carry out the terms of the resolution.

In the course of the discussion at the meeting, which was a breezy one, feeling ran high, spirited addresses being made on both sides.

Mr. F. E. Taylor, who proposed the amended Resolution, did so in a most able speech. He was frequently applauded.

The motion was seconded by Sir Chas. J. Dudgeon.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Shanghai, 2nd November,
3.30 p.m.

At the request of President Roosevelt, the San Francisco authorities have withdrawn the restrictions against Japanese children attending schools in California.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at Shanghai on October 23rd.

The Chairman (Mr. W. Meyerink) said:—

The declaration of a final dividend of 7½ per cent making in all 15 per cent for the year, a contributory bonus return of 15 per cent, and your consent to the Directors' proposal to place £10,000 out of the profits of the year to the Sterling Reserve fund, bringing this fund up to £110,000, form a state of affairs which must be extremely satisfactory to all shareholders taking an active interest in the company's welfare. You are all aware that trade in the Far East has been anything but satisfactory during the 12 months, and everyone's business has been affected thereby, still the directors have every reason to be satisfied with the present condition of our affairs, and I would ask the co-operation of all shareholders in giving their hearty support to the company and by their assistance help further its stability and prosperity. Before putting the formal resolutions, I should be glad to hear any remarks you may have to make, which I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed that the report and accounts as now presented be accepted and passed. This was seconded by Mr. A. McLeod and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. Poate seconded, the resolution that a final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the paid up capital and a bonus of 15 per cent on contributory premiums be declared, both to be payable at the exchange of 3/- per tael; that £10,000 be placed to the credit of the Sterling Reserve fund; and that the balance be transferred to underwriting Reserve Account, closing the account for 1905. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Little proposed that Messrs. Meyerink, De Gray, Poate, McLeod and Seaman be re-elected directors of the company, and that the remuneration of the directors be Taels Four Thousand Five Hundred per annum, unless it be found expedient to add to the number, when the remuneration shall be increased *pro rata* but not to exceed Taels Six Thousand per annum as proposed and passed at the general meeting held on October 24th, 1900. He said he had much pleasure in proposing this resolution, and he wished to express his opinion that this remuneration was a very moderate one for the work done, especially considering the labour entailed in the reconstruction of the company three years ago, to which they owed the very satisfactory dividend announced that day. It ought to be gratifying to shareholders and directors alike to find that the result foretold three years ago had been fulfilled, and that where they had been getting 6 per cent on the original capital they now got 15 per cent on the reduced capital. This result was very creditable to the directors; and their remuneration, considering the work he had referred to, was so moderate that he was sure the resolution would be carried with acclamation.

Mr. Butler asked if this would be any increase on what had been paid before.

The Chairman said it would not, as the accounts showed.

Mr. J. M. Young seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. H. J. Such proposed, and Mr. G. Butler seconded, the resolution that Messrs. G. R. Wingrove and H. G. W. Hayter be re-elected auditors of the company. This resolution also was carried unanimously.

THE NAMTAO MURDER.

ALLEGED MURDERER TURNED OVER.

Fan Ning, the coolie, who was convicted at the last September Criminal Sessions and sentenced to seven years' hard labour for being concerned in an armed robbery, committed at Chuk Tsun village, near Sheungshui, New Territory, and who, while serving his sentence in the Victoria Gaol was identified by officials from Canton as being a party to a murder committed in Namtao City some months previous to the New Territory robbery, was yesterday afternoon handed over to the Canton authorities for trial. Fan Ning, who is now a doomed man, for his days are numbered, was alleged to have killed a Chinese "brave" in August last. The circumstances of the alleged murder as related in Court during the extradition proceedings were to the effect that in the month of August last the head mandarin of Namtao City was on his way on horseback to Lung-wa-ma-ki-tau. He was accompanied by his "braves." On the way they were held up by seven men. The streets were blocked and five out of the seven robbers proceeded to rob the officials. There was a fight between "braves" and robbers and in the *melee* one of the "braves" was shot dead. The mandarin was wounded in several places, and one shot which would have proved fatal struck his belt and glanced off. Fan Ning, who was well-known at Namtao, was said to have been the leader of the gang and the man who shot the "brave." After the "brave" was killed the robbers left the village and was not heard of for some time. Then followed the armed robbery in the New Territory and the capture of Fan Ning. He left for Canton last night in charge of some officials.

FOREIGNERS IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF MONEY.

Two foreigners who gave their names to the police as Stephen Michel, a merchant, and Isaac J. Sherida, a rent collector, were locked up in the Central Police Station last night by Dectective-Sergeant Grant, on a charge of larceny. The complainant was one Kwok Yok Ting, manager of the Tan Cheong firm, of No. 151, Des Vœux Road Central, and he alleges that the foreigners stole 110 dollars from him.

On the 24th ultimo, he is reported as informing the police at the Central Station, the two foreigners called at the firm, and one of the foreigners introduced the other to complainant as "captain" of some boat. They then spoke of ordering some coal. While complainant was giving them the price of the different kinds of coal he had in stock, one of the foreigners asked him to change a $50 bill for him, but he wanted the change in Chartered Bank notes. Complainant took out from his safe a large sum of money in notes and was picking out those of the Chartered Bank for the foreigners, when they changed their minds and said they would see him to-morrow about the coal. Soon after the men had left he discovered that out of the money he had taken out of his safe $100 in notes was missing, as was also a roll containing $10 worth of silver. He immediately informed the police, and it was not until yesterday that the police were able to find the foreigners.

This morning they were charged with larceny before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court. They denied the charge, and asked for a remand to engage a lawyer. The case was then adjourned until Wednesday next. Bail $250.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

CHINESE WOMAN ATTACKED BY THIEVES.

At noon yesterday, a Chinese woman—an amah employed by the wife of the compradore to Messrs. D. Sassoon and Company—who lived with her employers at No 25, Elgin Street, was badly treated by robbers who broke into the house, and, after overpowering the woman, ransacked the place and cleared off.

The story she later related to Inspector Ritchie, at the Central Police Station, was to the effect that at noon yesterday she was the only person in the house her master being at office and her mistress one to make a purchase. A few minutes after she had closed the door behind her mistress, she heard someone knock at the door.

"Who are you?" she asked.

"Open the door," came from the outside. "We are plumbers come to repair your water tap." The speaker also added that he was in a hurry and could not afford to wait any longer. The amah, thinking that the men were genuine workmen, flung open the door. Immediately the bolt was pulled back three men charged into the house. One closed the door behind them, while another grabbed the woman by the throat and gagged her. When the woman's fighting power was subdued the robbers ransched the house and stole some $155 worth of jewellery and clothing. After that they took their departure. The Amah, who was badly knocked about, then made a report at the station.

The police investigated the matter immediately the report was given, and by two o'clock they had arrested a coolie loitering in Elgin Street. The amah failed to identify him, however, but the police have decided to hold their man, as they have an idea the right man is at hand.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

SILVER JUBILEE.

Tomorrow, November 3rd, will be the 25th anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of St. Joseph's College, and in honour of their Silver Jubilee there will be special services, and at 8.30 p.m. an entertainment will be given in the College Hall. The Rev. Father and Brothers of the institution will be glad to welcome past pupils and friends of the College to the entertainment in the evening.

THE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY.

PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATIONS.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the birth of H. I. M. the Emperor of Japan, will be suitably celebrated by the Japanese community in Hongkong. In honour of the occasion the following programme of celebrations, kindly communicated to us by Mr. G. Kumabe, the Consul, will be carried out.

From 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. at 19, Macdonnell Road, the Consular residence, National ceremony—To bow before the portraits of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and Crown Prince—for Japanese subjects only.

From Noon to 1 p.m.—Official reception for foreigners' in the office, top floor, Queen's Buildings.

From 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. "At home." About 400 guests have been invited.

The following leading Japanese residents will assist as hosts and hostesses during the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Mihara, manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr. and Mrs. T. Takamichi, manager, Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka, manager, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. and Mrs. T. Arima, manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Mr. and Mrs. K. Matsda, manager, Toyo Kisen Kaisha; Mr. T. Matsuki, manager, Mitsubishi Gooshi Kaisha; Mr. T. Todow, manager, Taiwan Bank; Mr. and Mrs. T. Sakata, sub-manager, Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. B. Mori, sub-manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Mr. H. Nakayama, sub-manager, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Dr. and Mrs. K. Majima (doctor); Mr. T. Midami, manager, Kusakabe & Co.

The Band of the 129th Baluchis will play during the "At Home" the following selection of music:—

March	"Sorella"	Gallini
Overture	"French Comedy"	Keler Bela
Selection	"The Orchid"	Caryll
Gavotte	"The First Kiss"	Schubert
Serenade	"La Paloma"	Yradier
Selection	"Cavalleria Rusticana"	Mascagni
Two Step	"Hiawatha"	Moret

Japanese Anthems.
God Save the King.

EVENING PARTY.

About two hundred leading Japanese residents have been invited to the evening party at 8 p.m., at 19, Macdonnell Road, in order to celebrate His Imperial Majesty's Birthday.

THE GUESTS.

Following is the list of the guests who have been invited to the "At Home."

H.E. the Governor, H.E. Admiral Moore, Hon. Colonel Darling, Mr. W. S. Allen, Captain Armstrong, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Aitkin, Miss Alloway, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aagaard, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson Mr. J. Arnold, Mr and Mrs. A. B. Awasa.

Sir Henry, Lady and Miss Berkeley, the Hon. Mr and Mrs. Brewin, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Badeley, Mr. Bowley, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Barretto, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalez de Bernedo, Miss Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Lt. C. W. Leckwith, R. N., Miss Belcher, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. A. Babington, Mr. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bolles, Mr. and Mrs. L. Berindoague, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Brown, Mr. H. T. Butterworth, Miss Baker and Sisters (Government Civil Hosp.), Dr. and Mrs. C. Von de Sande-Bakhuijzen (Consul-Gen. for Netherlands), Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Biervelet, Mr. N. S. Brown, Mr. A. Bisschop, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Murray Bain, Mr. J. W. Bains, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. C. Bailey.

Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Chatham, Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, Major and Mrs. Chichester, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cocker, Major and Mrs. Chitty, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. G. de Champeaux, Mr. T. Christiani, Mr. T. P. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Commander Colomb, Captain Coleman, Mr. E. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Craddock.

Dr. and Miss Doberck, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Donal, Mr. F. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. Downing.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. F. E. P. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Jorgen Eitzen (Consul for Norway), Mr. L. Engel, Mr. A. Ellis.

Mr. Fletcher, Lt.-Col. Fitton, D. S. O., Mr. Fullerton, Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes, Mr. F. Freyvogel, Vice-Consul Gen. S. J. Fuller.

Inspector General and Mrs. Gimlette, Captain and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. J. E. Gresson, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Grace, Mr. C. F. Gale, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Grimble, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goetz, Captain and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Mr. and Miss Gubbay.

Mr. G. Harling, The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Hazeland Mr. and Mrs. Hobbins, Mr. Haupt, Rev. and Mrs. Hickling, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Harker, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hewett, Miss Hans, Mr. and Mrs. Paget Hett, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Humphreys, Mr. D. Hudig, Mr. S. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hugher, Mr. H. Hancock, Engineer Captain Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hastings, Mr. H. E. P. Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving.

The Hon. Mr. L. A. Johnstone, Lt.-Col. Josling, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jupp, Mr. James, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. H. U. Jeffries.

Mr. J. H. Kemp, Col. and Mrs. Kent, Dr. and Mrs. Kruger, Dr. and Mrs. Koch, Major and Mrs. Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. K. Skottowe, Capt. H. Kiebs, Herr Kirchoff (H. A. Linie).

Mr. C. R. Lenimann, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Leiria, Mr. C. Sejeune, Mr. and Mrs. James Liebert, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Loureiro, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. A. R. Lowe (Sec. of H. K. G. C. C.), Mr. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Looker, Mr. D. B. Law, Mr. B. Layton, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lauts.

Dr. and Mrs. Mowatt, Mr. and Madame Marty (Consul for Spain), Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Moxon, Mr. L. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Mast, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. W. Melchers, Mr. Medhurst, Mr. S. H. Michael, Mr. H. C. May, Miss Moir, Capt., Mrs. and Miss Marchant, Mr. H. N. Mody, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Mr. C. W. May, Mr. A. Moreno (C. G. for Panama), Mr. A. R. Marty, Mr. J. C. Master.

The Nursing Sisters of R. N. Hospital, Mr. F. Nicolai, Mr. and Mrs. Nissim.

Mr. and Mrs Ormiston, Mr. J. Orange, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. O. Vander Heyde.

Mr. R. Ponsonby, the Chief Justice and Lady Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Lt.-Col and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pinckney, Mr. E. Pabaney, Major Phillips, Major and Mrs. Painter, Major and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. Peter Potts, Mrs. Mcd. Parr, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Monsieur Saint-Pierre, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Major and Mrs. Parry, Major Pedley, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Pinckney, Mr. E. D. Parr.

Major and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ronano (Consul-General for Portugal), Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Mr. and A. H. Rennie, Mr. W. W. G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ross, Mr. Mrs. and Misses A. Rodger, Mr. E. C. Ray, Mr. E. H. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Staeger, Mr. and Mrs. B. de Szentirmay, Capt. Smith, A.D.C., the Hon. Mr. T. S. Smith, Yr. Seth, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gray Scott, Mr. S. Swatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott, Dr. J. H. Swan, Mr. C. C. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Shellim, Mr. Snawmann, Mr. H. M. Scott, Lt.-Col. Sparkes, Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sutter, Mr. Murray Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Slade, Mr. A. N. Schellhas, Mr. S. Silverstone.

Hon. Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. Tutcher, Mr. Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tomkins.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Wise, The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Wright, Major Williamson, Commodore and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Woodward, R.N., Staff Paymaster Wilson, Major and Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Wakefield, Mr. F. W. Warre, Mr. and Mrs. David Wood, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wright, Mr. W. H. Wickham, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. A. G. Wood, Commander Winthrop, Consul-Gen. and Mrs. Wilder, Mr. W. Wilson.

Capt. and Mrs. Vereker, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Vernon.

Commander-in-Chief Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

H.M.S. *King Alfred*.—Flag Commander Arthur V. Vyvyan, Secretary Charles H. Rowe, Flag-Lieutenant Henry P. Smyth-Osbourne.

H.M.S. *Tamar*.—Commodore Hugh Pigot Williams, Secretary Henry W. Woodward, Commander H. W. Colomb.

H.M.S. *King Alfred*.—Captain Cecil F. Thursby, Commander Montagu W. Consett.

H.M.S. *Kent*.—Captain Spencer V. Y. de Horsey, Commander John P. de Montmorency.

H.M.S. *Monmouth*.—Captain John A. Tuke, Commander Henry L. Mawbey.

H.M.S. *Diadem*.—Capthin H. W. Savory, M.V.O., Commander William R. Willis, Engineer Captain Isaac E. Hurst.

Commander Bernard L. Majendie, H.M.S. *Cadmus*.

Commander Cecil D. S. Raikes, H.M.S. *Clio*.

Commander Eustace La T. Leatham, H.M.S. *Alacrity*.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. S. Hughes, H.M.S. *Fame*.

Commander (N) Edward Winthrop, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

Lieutenant H. Arthur Stopford, H.M.S. *King Alfred*.

Lieutenant Kenneth G. B. Dewar, H.M.S. *Kent*.

Lieutenant Stanley R. Miller, H.M.S. *Diadem*.

Lieutenant Henry P. Ritchie, H.M.S. *Monmouth*.

Mr. Osward T. Tuck.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

On Wednesday the active members of the Club mustered in unusual force as it was known that the Cup to replace that presented by the Honourable Mr. F. H. May, and won by the Royal West Kent Regiment, was to be formally handed over to the Club.

The occasion seemed to lend additional seat to the play, and the ground being in excellent condition after the recent rain, the ponies extended themselves, and the chukkers played were distinctly faster and more interesting than those usually witnessed.

During the afternoon a photograph was taken of those present, and at the conclusion of play,

Major Pedley on behalf of the Officers, Royal West Kent Regiment said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in asking your Excellency, on behalf of the Hongkong Polo Club, to accept the Cup which you see before you and which was selected for us by Captain Beresford, to replace that recently won by the Regiment. We were very pleased to win outright the Cup presented by Mr. May, and I can assure you it will be carefully preserved by us. It will be preserved by some of us, when we find ourselves unequal to the exposition of tournament form, as a trophy which shows our prowess in the past. It will serve to remind all of us of many pleasant gatherings on this polo ground and of the good sportsmen we met here. We know the interest which your Excellency takes in all matters which concern the Colony; but we have had substantial proof of the interest you take in a game which has given many of us great pleasure, and I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking you for it. We ask you to accept this Cup for a Tournament under conditions similar to those for the May Cup and we ask you to accept with it our heartiest good wishes for the continued success of Polo at Hongkong.

His Excellency in replying said:—Colonel Fitton, Major Pedley and Officers of the Royal West Kent Regiment,—On behalf of the Hongkong Polo Club, I have to thank you for this very handsome Cup which you have so kindly presented. Competition for it will, I am sure, be keen, and will be instrumental in improving the standard of our play. I thank you for the personal remarks you have been kind enough to make, and can assure you it is with regret that we recognise that the time for parting with your Regiment is at hand. Speaking on behalf of the Polo Club, as its President, I wish the West Kent polo team success in their future encounters, and speaking on behalf of the Colony as its Governor, I wish all the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the regiment future prosperity.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE YUET-HAN RAILWAY AGAIN.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 28th October.

The President, vice-President and some members of the committee of the Yuet-han Railway Co. at present are desirous of resigning their posts. Consequently a number of shareholders have written to the Company, suggesting that a general meeting should be called in a week's time, to re-elect a president, committee, etc., to fill the vacancies, when their resignations will have been accepted. It is to be hoped that the company will be under better management than formerly, when the new members of the board of directors are elected. In response to these suggestions the company has replied that a fifty days' notice will have to be given publicly so that shareholders from abroad may have a chance to get to Canton and have a voice in the election. The 10th day of the 8th moon has been appointed as the date of the meeting for election of officials of the company.

ANOTHER FIRE.

At 5.30 a.m. this morning an outbreak of fire occurred in Tsoi Lan Street, behind Shakee Street, destroying some ten buildings. The premises of Sing Cheong, a stationer and printer, was slightly damaged.

Canton, 29th October.

The intermediate stations on the Canton-Fatshan Railway are buildings of mats and bamboo. Owing to the dry season, passing engines, with their flying sparks have set fire to a few of these, during the last week or so, completely consuming them. The Yuet-Han Railway Co. has now decided to erect, in their places, more substantial buildings, of foreign wood and iron, in Western style.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Yesterday (Sunday) at two o'clock, a fire broke out in a restaurant, inside the city walls at Yuk Yin Fong, near the Confucius Temple. The fire raged fiercely until about 4.30 p.m. and destroyed, in all, about thirty buildings. The fire originated from mattings on the roof of the eating house.

Last Saturday, two pirates, who were connected with the *Saimaw* outrage, were beheaded in the execution grounds, in the presence of the British Consul and the Chinese authorities. One of them was a ringleader of the gang and was captured in Kongmoon, on the 15th September last, a reward of $3,000 being offered for his apprehension.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Canton, 31st October.

H.E. Wu Ting Fang, ex-Chinese Minister for China at Washington and President of the Board of Punishment, has arrived here on a home visit. Many shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Company propose to take this opportunity of electing him as president of the Company, the post being vacant, upon the resignation of the present president, Mr. Chang To Chai.

CHINESE MATERIALS FOR CHINESE.

To prevent commercial interest from flowing out to foreign countries, the Yuet-han Railway Company has forwarded a letter to H.E. Sheng Kung Pao, superintendent of the Hupeh Iron Works, requesting him to forward to the Company a catalogue of the materials manufactured by the works. It is the Company's intention to procure most of its railway materials from this establishment, if they are in stock.

VICEROY SHUM IDLE.

Pending the arrival of the Viceroy-designate, Viceroy Shum has ceased to accept and consider official letters and petitions at his yamen from yesterday. So all such petitions, letters, etc., will be received and will be handed over to Viceroy Chow Fu, when the seal of office has been handed over to him.

A SHAREHOLDER'S QUERY.

Chan Shiu Wing, a shareholder of the Yuet-han Railway Company, has forwarded a long letter to the Board of Directors asking why the services of Mr. J. Lind are still retained as the superintendent of the railroad, and why is not a Chinese appointed in his stead? He states that he is aware that Chinese are quite capable of assuming such a position.

A BADLY-FINISHED MARKET.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 30th October.

The Cheung Sau Chi market has just been completed, but it has been, as it is stated, very badly finished, and it is not big enough or wide enough; for this market is crowded with customers and others having business there the whole day long, and there is not room to move.

THE WATER-WORKS.

It has been generally understood that the new water-works were to have been finished by the end of this year, but now it is found that it will be quite impossible to complete them by the time anticipated, as there has been considerable delay caused by having to wait for the arrival of pipes. It is, therefore, not expected that the works will be completed until well on into next year.

NEW EUROPEAN GOODS STORE.

A new store has just been completed, built in European style, and situated near the newly completed Cheung Sau Chi market. In the store, it is understood, all sorts of European goods, such as are required and used by the Chinese, will be sold, as well as Chinese goods of all classes.

FRENCH PRIEST'S BENEVOLENT WORK.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 1st November.

The French hospital, situated at Ng Sin Moon, was established through the good work of a French missionary, the Rev. Laboudé, in whose work he was also assisted by an able French doctor. Their free gifts of drugs and medical advice are a great act of benevolence towards many people, and their virtue has brought them unbounded gratitude from the populace. As an acknowledgment of their good work, H. E. Viceroy Shum has especially memorialized the Throne, recommending them each the Order of the Po Sing Star of the Fourth Division, which has been ultimately granted. The two medals are expected to hand soon, and will be presented to these two gentlemen ere long.

VICEROY CHOU FU.

As H.E. Chou Fu has been appointed Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, his son Taotai Chou Hok Yün, according to mandarin custom, has asked H. E. Viceroy Shum to recommend him for transference and has resigned all the posts, which he formerly held. H. E. Chou sent several despatches to Canton stating as his son had been in Canton for some years, he must have had a great deal of experience in public affairs and knows the state of relationship between official and the public, so he intends to retain him temporarily here, so as to assist him in all affairs.

CUSTOMS EXAMINATION.

The Kowloon Commissioner of Customs has forwarded a despatch to the Viceroy to the effect that some time ago, a certain student, whose name was unknown, refused to let his baggages be examined, and used abusive language when passing the Sam Chun Custom Station. In reply the Viceroy states that the duty of Custom officials is to prevent smuggling, they have the right to search all packages and baggages, passing through the Customs, but they must not cause unnecessary delay to anyone. Besides the reply to the Commissioner the Viceroy issued a public notice stating that it is illegal for anyone to resist being searched when passing Custom stations.

SAMPAN CAPSIZED.

On the 30th ultimo, at 4 p.m., a sampan landing 9 passengers from the s.s. *Yingking* was capsized by the wash from a passing steam launch. Fortunately a water police boat was in the vicinity; they hurried to the scene of the accident and rescued the passengers.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS.

COMMISSION RETURNS FROM JAPAN.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 1st November.

It will be remembered by your readers, no doubt, that some time ago H.E. Viceroy Shum sent a Commission of Investigation, under Chan Chang Wa, a mandarin, to Japan, to inquire into Japanese agricultural methods, and with instructions to make a very close study of the question. This commission has now returned, and Chan Chang Wa has submitted a voluminous and detailed report of all he has learnt through his investigations. But this report is not confined to the subject of agriculture alone, it also deals largely with tobacco planting and cultivation, as carried on in the interior of that country. Chan Chang Wa also studied the Japanese military and police systems of working, and embodied his observations in another report dealing with those subjects. It is therefore stated that H.E. Viceroy Shum has expressed his very great satisfaction at the result of Chan Chang Wa's mission.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

[*From Our Special Correspondent.*]

Stonecutters' Is., 29th October.

Saturday, as usual, was an exciting day for the men under canvas. The C.R.A. inspected the Artillery Companies at Gun Practice, while an officer of the R. E. examined the Engineer Company. The shooting was at a moveable sea target and both the 15 Pdrs and Maxims came out well. All those who presented themselves for the technical examination in the Engineer Company passed.

There was an impromptu concert in the evening and a full house gave complete appreciation to the capital concert carried out in the mess enclosure. Many of the guests took an active part in the evening's proceedings, amongst whom, Lieut. Cross, R.G.A., and Mr. Sutherland, who kept the audience lively the whole time, are worthy of mention.

The attendance in Camp on Sunday was highly creditable. At about 10.10 a.m. His Excellency the General Officer Commanding inspected the Corps on parade. Soon after the men had been formed up, Col. Darling, R. E. (G.O.C.), accompanied by Major Chichester, D.S.O. (Major General Staff), and Lieut. Chesney, R.E., A.D.C., arrived on the ground and were received with a salute. His Excellency then inspected the ranks and was quite satisfied with the turn out, the general appearance of the men and their accoutrements. After a few evolutions, the men formed up in quarter column close order. His Excellency, in addressing Major Pritchard and the Officers and men of the corps, said that he was very glad to have the opportunity of seeing them at the conclusion of their Annual Camp. Regarding the Gun Practice of last Saturday he was pleased to say that the C.R.A. had reported very favourably and that he was quite satisfied with the results. He wanted to see the Corps up to its full strength and in order to attain that end he urged its members to persuade their friends to join the ranks. He congratulated the officers and men on the results of their 16 days' training which he felt assured had proved very instructive. The men were lucky, he remarked, in being favoured with brilliant weather during their stay on the island and above all he had received a very favourable report of the discipline in Camp. With these few remarks the men were marched into the mess enclosure for Divine Service, the Rev Mr. Searle, Chaplain of the Forces, officiating.

At the conclusion of the Church Parade, H.E. the G.O.C. inspected the young cadets from the Victoria School and examined them in semaphore signalling. His Excellency took a very keen interest in the youngsters. Cadet Hoskins was the recipient of a prize.

His Excellency then made a thorough inspection of the Tents and of the Camp in general, after which the men were dismissed.

The annual sports were held in the afternoon and there was a very large gathering, including many ladies. A military band and a few Indian pipers rendered appropriate music alternately and was much appreciated. The following is a list of the prize-winners:—

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.

Boat Race (Challenge). R.G.A. (Stonecutters) *v.* H.K.V.A., rowed in five oared gigs. The Volunteers took the inside course and started well. The R.G.A. practically held the lead all the way and finished about two lengths ahead. Still the race was a good one and had the Volunteers been in training a different result might have been expected.

Cadets Race.—1, Martin; 2, Robson; 3, Stokes.

Boot and Puttee Race.—1, E. Humphreys; 2, Menagh, R.G.A.

Victoria Cross Race. Run in three heats of nine each—1, Copl. Witchell and Cadet Baker; 2, Gibson.

Inter-Company Maxim gun completion. Six teams entered. The conditions were: Guns to be brought into action, changed from travelling to tripod, cease firing and retire to base. Points for time and discipline. Won by Sergt. Longstaff's team. Time 2 mins. 3 secs. Sergt. Seth's team was second.

Team race (open). Four teams, including one from the 87th Co., R.G.A., entered. Corpl. Witchell's team won.

Potato Race—Gunner Brotherton, R.G.A.

Tug-of-War — R.G.A. (Stonecutters) *v.* H.K.V.A.

Four Entries or no race. Entries to be sent through the Co.-Sergt.-Majors.

Sergt. Nets Prize for E. J. Arn Lt. Iserd Lt. Dinock.

In the evening some of the visitors were unable to get away on account of the scarcity of launches and were obliged to remain for dinner. Those who did so quite enjoyed themselves.

After dinner, as an appreciation of the Commandant, who is severing his connection with the Corps shortly, to the regret of every member, a squad of men was paraded and marched to the Major's tent and here he was lustily cheered. The men then drank to the health of the popular Commandant, who responded in suitable terms.

This morning the Camp was struck and the men returned to their civil duties, leaving impressions which would lead to their looking forward to the next annual outing.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

29th ult.

The following are the highest scores for the competition for the Governor's Cup for the month of October at the 200 yards range. There were 117 entries:—

A. Jenkins	67+ 3	=70
A. Moir	63+ 7	=70
A. S. Gubbay	53+17	=70
A. W. J. Watt	62+ 7	=69
Sir Francis Piggott	63+ 4	=67
L. G. Bird	57+10	=67
W. Chatham	47+20	=67
J. C. Gow	66scr.	=66
J. H. Pidgeon	66scr.	=66
G. H. Wakeman	60+ 6	=66
J. Hutchings	46+20	=66
J. C. Peter	61+ 4	=65
D. J. McKenzie	59+ 6	=65
H. W. Bird	50+14	=64
E. W. Terrey	48+14	=62
W. J. Saunders	45+16	=61
D. Willis	49+12	=61
W. H. Wickham	44+16	=60
H. E. Goldsmith	40+20	=60
R. M. Ezekiel	43+16	=59
O. S. Gubbay	43+16	=59
C. Bond	54+ 4	=58
Dr. W. A. B. Moore	44+14	=58
W. H. T. Davis	51+ 6	=57
W. B. Boyce	49+ 8	=57
W. H. Donald	41+16	=57
E. S. Carruthers	41+14	=55
W. G. Stackwood	54scr.	=54
Dr. Evan Jones	43+10	=53
P. N. H. Jones	33+20	=53
A. Blowey	37+14	=51
J. McCubbin	36+14	=50

The pool competition of the 27th and 28th has won by A. Jenkins with a score of 65+4=69.

It is announced that on account of his wife's health, Mr. W. J. Southam, formerly secretary of the Y.M.C.A. will not return to Hongkong.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

BIDS FAREWELL TO THE BENCH.

29th ult.

At the conclusion of the Criminal Sessions at the Supreme Court this morning, the Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Attorney-General, addressing his Honour the Chief Justice, said that this was the last occasion on which he would appear before the Court as Attorney-General of this Colony, or as an officer of the Crown, in which capacities he had been engaged in many parts of the British Empire, and lastly in Hongkong, where he had been engaged in the work pertaining to those offices for the past four and a half years. He carried very pleasing impressions and recollections of his term of office, and of the consideration he had ever received at his Lordship's hands, which had always been of great assistance to him in all his efforts for the proper administration of justice in this Colony, which duty fell to the lot of the Attorney-General. He was now returning to private life, and he would bid farewell to the Court in his capacity of Attorney General. The Chief Justice said that the relations between the Judges and the Attorney-General had always been cordial, and he thought he was speaking for the Crown as well as for himself and his colleague in complimenting the retiring Attorney-General on his excellent work of the past few years. But while the latter would die to them as Attorney-General he would remain with them as Sir Henry Berkeley, Barrister-at-Law, and he, the Chief Justice, wished him every success and prosperity in his new sphere. Sir Henry Berkeley thanked his Honour for his kind expressions, and the proceedings closed.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CASE ABANDONED.

29th ult.

At the Supreme Court this morning the Criminal Sessions were resumed, when his Honour the Chief Justice announced that the Hon. the Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, having entered a *nolle prosequi* in the last case on the calendar, that of the charge of alleged bribery against Inspector Gidley, there was no further case to proceed with. Inspector Gidley was then called up and formally discharged.

This closed the October Criminal Sessions.

FRENCH EXTRADITION CASE.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

29th ult.

From information received by telegram a few days ago, a detective from the Water Police Station boarded the steamer *Deswent* as soon as she dropped anchor in the harbour on Saturday morning last and arrested a respectable looking Chinaman named Ack Ho, *alias* Diep Dac Ha, on a warrant alleging larceny.

At the present time no definite particulars of the case are to hand from the authorities at Saigon, but from what the police could ascertain it appears that the prisoner was formerly employed as clerk to a shipping firm at Saigon. Recently he was given a sum of money to pay the harbour office at that post as harbour fees, and it is alleged he absconded with the money. The sum alleged to have been stolen by accused is said to be about $20 odd.

He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy to-day, and remanded in police custody for one week pending the arrival of papers from Saigon.

THE ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

The *N. C. D. News* of 25th Oct. says:—Negotiations for the new Commercial Treaty between Italy and China, which have been suspended since the beginning of the month, were definitely broken off yesterday at noon. The Commissioners first met in May last and have held numerous sittings since then. The Chinese representatives were, as in the negotiations with the other Powers, who have been engaged in revising their treaties with China, T. E. Lu Hai-huan and Sheng Hsuan-huai, (Sheng Kung-pao) with Li Kung-fang. Italy has been represented by her Consul-General at Shanghai (Major Nerazzini), with whom were associated Baron Vitale (Secretary of Legation), and Mr. Ach. Riva (Chairman of the Italian China Association), with Count Gravina as Secretary. In connexion with the clause which is required in order to bring into effect the provisions of Clause Eight (the Likin Clause) of the British Treaty, the Italian Commissioner asked certain concessions, which were emphatically refused. Every effort, we understand, was made to come to an understanding, but without avail and as a protest Major Nerazzini intimated that unless overtures were made by noon yesterday the negotiations must be broken off.

Of the revised commercial treaties which were to be an outcome of Article XI of the Final Protocol of 1901 with the eleven Powers, there have now been signed those with Great Britain (1902), the United States (1903), Japan (1903) and Portugal (1904). The negotiations with Germany were opened but were broken off by Dr. Knappe in much the same manner as these by the Italian Commissioner have now been abandoned. In the case of Germany it is no secret now that request was made for the opening of the internal waters of China to free navigation and the direct refusal by the Chinese Commissioners led to the rupture.

THE JAPANESE SEALERS.

AN AMERICAN REPORT.

According to an American exchange, the sealing-schooner *City of San Diego*, the first of the fleet from Behring Sea to reach Victoria, British Columbia, arrived on the 27th ultimo bringing news of several raids made by Japanese sealing-schooners, armed with quick-firing guns, on Copper and Behring Islands, whose rookeries are leased by an American company from the Russian Government, which has guards on the Island.

Hunters of Japanese schooners who boarded the City of San Diego in Behring Sea reported that a number of Japanese schooners had made raids at Copper Islands, two being armed with Gatling guns with which they bombarded the huts of the guards on the island before making a landing.

During the past summer it was estimated that at least twenty Japanese were killed, and none knew how many Russians had been shot. The captain of one of the Japanese schooners was among the killed, he having been shot through the head by the rookery guard.

The *City of San Diego* reported seeing about twenty-five Japanese schooners in Behring Sea. They were clustered close about the islands and shooting right and left.

Consequently the Victoria schooners, obliged to remain sixty miles outside the islands, had a poor season. Despite this, however, some good catches were reported. It is expected the catch will average about equal to that of last year in Behring Sea.

SANITARY BOARD.

30th ult.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board room, this afternoon, the usual members being present, when the following business was transacted:—

GENERAL CLEANSING.

The president moved: That the Board, under section 14 (2), of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903, appoint a select committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Fung Wa Chün and Mr. Lau Chü Pak, to consider all complaints arising in connection with the general cleansing.

Mr. Lau Chü Pak said: I think the select committee should also be authorized to arrange all the details in connection with the general cleansing as before 1905.

The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer minuted: The details are arranged for departmentally.

CITY REFUSE.

An application was submitted, relative to the supply of junks for the disposal of City refuse, by Ng Kwong, contractor, in which he said that in view of the difficulty at present experienced by the sanitary authorities in the disposal of the refuse from the City of Victoria, owing to the want of dust boats, he would venture to offer his services for supplying sea-worthy junks, with the necessary crew for the work. With his past long experience of the City scavenging work he might safely say that the lighter hired by the Government to take the refuse out to sea is far from being sufficient to meet the present requirements. He was prepared to supply eight sea-going junks of not less than 1,000 piculs capacity, each, which were to moor at the Praya at the present boat-stations, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12, for a pay of $7,500 a month. Such household refuse as may be carted to the boat-stations on the Praya would be carried on board by his men, and taken out to sea, off Green Island, and there dumped overboard. This work should be under a contract for a term of not less than three months. The applicant would be ready to take up the work within one week of being notified that his offer was acceptable to the Government. Mr. Lau Chü Pak said he understood that the lighter was not sufficient to meet the present requirements, and a nuisance is caused by the accumulation of refuse on the Praya. He asked what arrangements were being considered by the Government, stating, he thought, the Board was entitled to know all the details.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

INDIAN FIREMAN ROBBED.

30th ult.

After an exciting chase in and out of the Central Market yesterday afternoon, in which a number of persons took part, a Chinaman named Sze Chau Kwai, a boarding house runner, residing at No. 1, First Street, West Point, was run to earth in Connaught Road Central and arrested by *lukong* 906 and taken to the Central Station. The complainant was Yahya Mahomed, an Indian fireman, employed on board the French steamer *Tourane*.

The fireman said he was walking along Queen's Road Central shortly after the tiffin hour yesterday. Suddenly the prisoner rushed past him, picked a purse containing two gold sovereigns and other foreign coins out of his coat pocket, and bolted down the road, in the direction of the Central Market. With the fireman behind him, the thief, purse still in his hand, ran through the Central Market and made his exit in Des Vœux Road, going westward. A *lukong* in plain clothes, who was waiting for a tramcar, saw the coolie and the crowd rush pass him, took up the chase, and arrested the thief in Connaught Road, after a hard sprint. The purse, with the contents intact, was recovered.

Inspector Ritchie, who was on duty at the time, placed the coolie before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz the same afternoon, owing to the early departure of complainant's ship. Evidence was called, and his Worship sentenced the coolie to six weeks' hard labour and six hours stocks. The smart capture on the part of C.C. 906 should be brought to the notice of his superiors.

KOWLOON RICKSHA COOLIES.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

30th ult.

From the decision of a case which he gave at the Police Court to-day Kowloon ricksha coolies will not have an easy time when they come before Mr. F. A. Hazeland in the future, for he has decided to put a stop to their impertinence.

A Chinese woman, who was represented by Mr. E. J. Grist, of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, summoned a Kowloon ricksha coolie, of vehicle 100, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, for refusing to accept hire while disengaged. The ricksha coolie denied the charge, and evidence was heard.

Mr. Grist, in addressing the Court, remarked that his client had had trouble before with Kowloon ricksha coolies. He drew the Court's attention to the fact that the coolies on the peninsula had been giving a good deal of trouble lately to Kowloonites and that there had been a good deal of comment in the local newspapers of their conduct. A coolie, continued Mr. Grist, was fined some days ago for a similar offence and it appeared to him that fines did not affect them nor did it act as a deterrent to others. He would therefore ask his Worship to deal with the defendant severely so that others might take note.

His Worship fined the coolie $25, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and in lieu of $1 of the fine to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

KOLANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Municipal Council, Kulangsu, Amoy, held at the Board room on the 9th October, 1906. There were present:—Messrs. F. B. Marshall (Chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, I. Takatsuki, W. H. Wallace, the Health Officer and the Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Superintendent of Police reported that following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summonses—assault 2; illegal detention of property 1; debt 2; wife desertion 1. Summary Arrests—on suspicion (being found on private premises for an unlawful purpose) 1; assault 1; lunatic found wandering at large 1; theft 3; committing a nuisance 1.

Ordinary routine business was transacted.

(Signed), FRED B. MARSHALL,
Chairman.

By Order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL.
Secretary K. M. C.

The Société Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin announces that coupon No. 2 will be paid on Oct. 1 through the Société Générale de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, 66, Rue de la Victoire, Paris.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LD.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—A circular marked "for private circulation only" has been sent to me from the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld., and under ordinary circumstances I would certainly treat such a document as private, but in this instance it seems to me that the public of Shanghai, and more especially the shareholders in the Dock Co., who may not all be fully acquainted with the real facts of the case, run the risk of being victimized. I therefore propose, with your permission, Mr. Editor, to submit the new scheme to some useful criticism. As a preliminary it will not be amiss to point out that our property, the Dock Co., during the last four years has suffered from the excessive zeal of scheme-mongers and it is needless to point out, further, that the public have had to pay the piper. As all the world knows the present scheme is based on acquiring the property of the Dock Company as recently advertized for sale for the sum of Tls. 1,380,000. Having paid this trifle for the property it is proposed to issue debentures for Tls 1,220,000 bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and to issue shares in the new Company to the extent of Tls. 400,000. All this makes the capital of the Company Tls. 3,000,000. The promoters intimate that "it will be noticed that the only money required to carry out the scheme after the land has been acquired is the debenture issue of Tls. 1,220,000 *and as the land is of considerably greater value than this sum the promoters of the scheme are confident there will be no difficulty in obtaining the money required.*"

That the only money required will be Tls. 1,220,000 (to develop the property, I presume) will no doubt prove a too sanguine view, for the promoters give to the shareholders of the Dock Company the choice of Tls. 25 in cash for each share held by them if they prefer the money instead of the piece of paper in the new Company marked value Tls. 25, and there can be no doubt that nine out of every ten shareholders will prefer the cash to the said piece of paper. This will, therefore, mean at least another million Taels in cash, or a total of Tls. 2,380,000 *in cash.* Then the outside public will be invited to subscribe to 16,000 shares valued Tls. 25 each, or a total amount required *in cash*, to enable the promoters to float the new concern, up to Tls. 2,780,000. The balance, Tls. 220,000, I have no doubt will be subscribed by confiding investors.

But now we come to an assertion made by the promoters which requires correction. They say that "as the land is of considerably greater value than this sum (Tls. 1,220,000) the promoters of the scheme are confident there will be no difficulty in obtaining the money required. (Tls. 1,220,000)." As a business man I have always understood that the value of an article is the price it will command in the open market. Two weeks ago the Old Dock plus the property on the Pootung side (the identical property which the new Company are desirous of acquiring) was offered for sale, and it was open for anybody for about three months to make a fair offer, but no one offered anything like the price the promoters now estimate this property at, and it is therefore permissible to assume that it is really not worth anything like Tls. 1,220,000; and further, the promoters adopt an altogether too sanguine view when they calculate that people will come forward and subscribe to their debentures on security which is valued far above its actual selling price.

But even supposing that people could really be found who would be foolish enough to listen to these fair promises without subjecting the scheme to the searching criticism which alone will show its true value, I maintain that the scheme itself is based on calculations which are erroneous. The word calculation is not a proper term to use, however, for singularly enough, the scheme under review is remarkable for the absence of every suspicion of calculation. When you float a brewery Company, or a match factory or anything in the nature of a public company, it is not only customary but absolutely essential for the information of your prospective shareholders that you intimate, firstly, when you anticipate to be able to start active operations, i. e., to earn money; and, secondly, what interest you anticipate to earn on the money invested. The present scheme is remarkable for its very significant silence on these two points. But professional men will tell you that the new Company will not be in a position to earn a cent for the next four years. May I ask who are going to pay the debenture-holders in the meantime? It is possible that the promoters have left the fact out of consideration that for several years the Company will not be in a position to earn even enough money to pay interest on the debentures? Or is it possible that the Tls. 220,000 which they are good enough to leave as "a balance of the debenture issue for contingencies" is meant to be employed for the payment of the seven per cent due to the debenture holders? Provided Tls. 1,220,000 really be raised by debentures the interest due will amount to Tls. 86,400 per year, and the above mentioned little balance "for contingencies" will therefore nearly suffice for the purpose. It being, however, a fundamental law in finance that you must not pay interest out of your borrowed principal, we must come to the conclusion that this cannot possibly be the intention of the promoters of this ill-considered scheme, and the question therefore obtrudes itself still more pointedly: where is the money going to come from wherewith to pay the debenture-holders their due interest on the money they have invested in security which is inadequate?

I trust that I have made myself sufficiently clear and demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that the proposed new Company will be unable to earn any money for several years, so that investors will get no return on their outlay till the happy day arrives when shores are bunded, dock filled up and steamers can go alongside the wharves that have not yet been built. But those for whom I shall feel most sorry are the people who will be allured into taking up the little item of Tls. 1,220,000 in debentures.

In conclusion it will perhaps not be out of place to say that of all the schemes with which the local Dock Company has been entangled within recent years, the present one seems about the most advantageous one from a dock shareholder's point of view, *provided* the promoters pay us Tls. 1,380,000 down in *hard cash.* For no shareholder in the Dock Company who retains his faculties unimpaired would dream of exchanging part of his scrip in the Dock for the piece of very flimsy paper offered him by the new Company. When all is said and done most people will probably feel inclined to agree with the remark made by the worthy chairman of the Dock Company at the last annual meeting, to the effect that it would be better if people would leave the Company to work out its own destiny.—I am, etc,

WARNING.

25th October.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES FOCKEN.

30th ult.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Charles Focken, Marine Superintendent of the Norddeutscher Lloyd S. N. Co., which event took place at about 12.30 p.m. to-day, at the Government Civil Hospital, the immediate cause of death being the formation of a clot of blood on the brain. The deceased, who had been ill for some time, and laid up at his residence in Kowloon, grew worse, and suddenly became delirious, and in consequence was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where, as we have stated, in spite of all that medical care and attention could do for him, he succumbed to-day. Mr. Charles Focken served for many years in various capacities in the Scottish Oriental S.S. Company, until it was merged in the Norddeutscher Lloyd, when he joined the latter company as assistant Marine Superintendent, and had but lately been promoted to Superintendent in that Company. Although a very quiet, retiring man he was a mason of high degree and very popular with all with whom he came in contact, either socially or in business, and by them he will be much missed. Deceased, who was only 45 years of age, leaves a widow and one child in Kowloon and two elder children at school at home to mourn his loss, and with them the greatest sympathy is felt at their untimely bereavement. We have been requested to state that the funeral will pass the Monument at 8.30 a.m., to-morrow, the 31st inst. No flowers.

SANITARY BOARD "IN CAMERA."

30th ult.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, Leung Iu, the City scavenging contractor, submitted an application for payment of the balance of his scavenging bill for last month, according to contract, as soon as possible. On the 1st inst., he was only paid in part, little more than half the amount due to him. He did not know what object the Board had in keeping back his money, but he would point out that having lost heavily—in fact nearly all his capital over this contract—the only remnant of his capital being his boats, which were all destroyed by the typhoon of the 18th ult., he was more in need of money than ever, to enable him to pay his men, so that they can continue the scavenging work. By keeping back this money the Board prevented him from getting the work done expeditiously. Furthermore he learned that the Board was engaging his sub-contractor, Sham Iu, to do the work at the exceptionally high rate of 60 cents to $1 per cart-load of refuse removed, some of the dust-carts being taken away from the complainant at eight o'clock in the morning, which of course threw his work out of order, as on account of the higher pay, the sub-contractor takes complainant's scavengers and works for the Board instead of for him. This naturally makes it difficult for the latter to differentiate between which cart-load is removed for the Board and which for him, as the sub-contractor uses the same carts and the same men. Thus, there is every chance of him charging twice for the same work. He therefore requested the Government to buy some new dust-boats, as his own were destroyed, and these could then be taken over by the next contractor at cost price.

The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer said the matter had been settled by the Government.

Mr. Shelton Hooper asked where was the letter from the Government to the Board, stating that they have settled the matter.

The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer said there was no letter from the Government to the Board; the information was conveyed by a minute, from the Colonial Secretary in a C. S. O.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak said: I should like to know if the contractor's complaint that his work has been given to his sub-contractor was well-founded. How has the matter been settled? It appears that things are now done *in camera* by the Sanitary Department.

THE GRAVE QUESTION.

30th ult.

Mr. Tong E. Chee, of No. 5 Pak Fu Lane, submitted an application to the Sanitary Board this afternoon, for permission to mark out a large grave space, 12 feet by 12 feet, on Section "B" of the Chinese cemetery at Mount Caroline, for which he was prepared to pay the fees as required by the bye-laws. The applicant was informed that the bye-laws only provided for the extensions of grave spaces to 12 feet by 12 feet in Section "E" of that cemetery, and moreover they only provided for the marking out of grave spaces for immediate use. Applicant then asked to be allowed to mark off grave spaces of the regulation sizes in section "B."

Mr. Lau Chü Pak minuted on this: Pending the selection of another site for a new cemetery by the committee, can't it be so arranged as to let applicant have the three grave spaces in section "B."

The Hon. the Registrar General said: I don't think this should be granted; space is very limited in the cemeteries.

The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer said: If the applicant has bodies which he wishes to be buried well and good, but if not I do not think spaces should be granted "in advance."

NO COWS TO BE EXPORTED

FROM KWANGTUNG.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 26th October.

H.E. Viceroy Shum has issued a notice stating that he had received a despatch from the Board of Trade at Peking, to the effect that no cows were to be exported from Kwangtung in future, except for provisioning ships, and even then not more than five head will be allowed to be exported at any one time to any vessel.

This regulation is similar to that which has been lately instituted at Amoy. The principal ports from which large quantities of cattle are exported from Kwangtung are Chin Chow and Swatow. H.E. Viceroy Shum has accordingly issued instructions to all the heads of the Customs departments to pay particular attention to the regulation, in order to see that no cows are smuggled out of the Kwangtung Province, so long as this rule remains in force.

ON the authority of Mr. Takeda, the Governor of Yamanashi, the *Tokio Mainichi* states that a remarkable piece of crystal has been discovered on a hill at Masutomi-mura, Kita-Koma district, Yamanashi Prefecture. It is four and a half feet long and a foot and a half thick, weighing over 10,000 lbs. The sum of Y150 has been given by the Society of Yamanashi towards the cost of transporting the crystal to the forthcoming exhibition at Yamanashi. The largest piece of crystal previously known was only about eight inches in diameter, valued at Y18,000.

CHINESE POLICEMAN CONVICTED.

SENT TO GAOL FOR THEFT.

30th ult.

The record gambling raid which was executed on Sunday night at Quarry Bay, in which sixty-five men were captured, was the cause of a *lukong* (No. 148), from No. 2 Police Station, going wrong. The *lukong* in question, after the raid was made, had charge of one of the leaders of the gang, and when his prisoner was searched at Shau-ki-wan Police Station, the man's property, which consisted of a silver watch and chain, a Mexican dollar, a cigarette-holder and a girdle, was handed over to the *lukong* for safe keeping. The man was convicted at the Magistracy yesterday morning and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, or go to gaol for two months. He decided to go to gaol. It was then the duty of the *lukong* to return the man his property, preparatory to removing him into gaol. Then the gaol people looks after the property until the expiration of the sentence. When the case was over the *lukong* returned the prisoner his girdle only and kept the remainder of the property. Sergeant Lee, who was standing near by, overheard the prisoner ask the *lukong*: "Where is my watch and chain you took from me last night?" and also saw the *lukong* leave the prisoners' waiting room immediately afterward. The sergeant followed the *lukong* and was just in time to see him take the watch and chain out of his pocket to hide them at the back of the Court. The *lukong* was then arrested and charged with theft. He came before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz this morning. He denied the charge, and explained to the Court that the whole affair was a matter of jealousy. Inspector Gourlay, who prosecuted, gave accused a very good character, and his Worship, in sentencing him to three weeks' hard labour, remarked that owing to his good character he would not give him stocks.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH MANCHURIA.

HARBIN AND VLADIVOSTOK.

JAPANESE PRESSING NORTHWARD.

The *N. C. D. News*, of 26th Oct., prints the following lengthy cable message from Mr. Putnam Weale:—

Tientsin, October 25.

I have just returned from the Russian Pacific provinces and Manchuria.

As the result of the disorders in European Russia the authorities here are everywhere without instructions. Thus, although at Vladivostok there is a garrison equal to twice that of Port Arthur, and there are 38,000 men and seventy-six forts, the whole of the military scheme for the Primorsk district is confused. The various authorities are at conflict with each other. Suspicion and pessimism are the order of the day.

The presence of the Japanese on the Tumen river (North-East frontier of Korea), ninety miles off, and the constant rumours of their activity create unending false alarms.

Meanwhile, since the war, 30,000 Russians have settled in Primorsk province, yet the territory is practically virgin soil to-day.

Imports to Manchuria via Vladivostok are meagre, and since August most of the cargoes have been Russian and consumed in the Ussuri region. The railway business from Vladivostok is very brisk and the traffic is yielding a yearly profit of Rbls. 15,000,000. This is in contrast to what is happening on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is showing an annual loss of Rbls. 30,000,000. The surveys of the Amur railway are beginning and all are hoping this line will be the ultimate saviour of the Russian Orient. Vladivostok and the other ports are suffering from over-confidence on the part of the traders who have over-estimated the consumptive demand; Nicolaevsk is, however, growing very rapidly.

Manchuria has been evacuated by the Russians, except in so far as is permitted by the Portsmouth Treaty. There remain 28,000 railway guards and fragments of the Third Siberian Corps. They will have their headquarters till April at Harbin, where are six infantry and two cavalry regiments with a brigade of artillery. The balance are thinly distributed along the railway with an advance guard of cavalry at Kuanchentze. In spite of this, brigandage is at its worst and is paralyzing all trade. The Chinese are in a state of panic.

The position at Harbin is most curious. There are 70,000 Russians in the place living on the enormous profits made in the war. Trade is dead, but money is plentiful, and the growth of the town is unbelievable. There are eighteen flour mills in and around the town capable of a daily output of three million pounds. They fed the entire army during the war, but are now idle. Except the military authorities, all desire ardently the opening up of the country. East of Harbin, the railway settlements are prosperous owing to the lumber trade, but west there is nothing doing.

The Japanese terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway is at Ershihlipu, seven miles south of Kuanchentze. Entering the Japanese sphere reveals that the former positions are now reversed. Japan is pressing eagerly forward. There are 60,000 Japanese in Southern Manchuria aiming through the railway at obtaining the mastership. Still trade is stagnant, since the Chinese are alarmed.

Summarizing my impression, I find there is urgent necessity for Chinese authority to be strengthened, for all the Manchurian settlements to be made international and for Chinese customs to be established. Unless neutral action ameliorates the situation the rivalry and animosity of the Powers will deepen and Manchuria will ultimately share the fate of Poland.

H. E. MINISTER WU TING FAN.

CALLED TO PEKING.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 26th October.

The Government at Peking has requested H.E. Wu Ting Fan, ex-Minister to the United States of America, to return to Peking as soon as he possibly can, to arrange about the reform of the existing Chinese laws and punishments. H. E. Wu has devoted the last three years, as *Minister of the Board of Punishments*, to the reform of a large number of laws, in which he proves to have been very successful, so for this reason the Imperial Government desires H. E. Wu to go further and make general reforms of all the laws of China. It is, however, stated that H. E. Wu, after a holiday in his country house at Sun-ui, intends to retire, but it is at the same time doubtful whether the Imperial Government will accept his resignation and allow him to retire at present.

A RUSTIC of Kawano, Miyano-mura, Koho district, Fukuoka Prefecture, while levelling forest land on the hillside in the village recently, unearthed an old earthenware jar, which contained a quantity of ancient Chinese and Korean coins. The jar is described as being eighteen inches high and 3½ feet in circumference, and in the opinion of experts was probably made during the Toyotomi régime, about three hundred years ago.

THE "HANKOW" FIRE.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

EXPERT'S EVIDENCE TAKEN.

31st ult.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, presiding as Coroner, and a jury, comprising of Messrs. A. Course (foreman), T. G. Drakeford and G. Rapp, continued the inquiry at the Magistracy this morning, touching the deaths of those persons who were killed on the 14th instant, as a result of the fire on board the steamer *Hankow*.

Inspector Warnock, Detective-sergeants Watt and Grant, of the Central Police Station, and Sergeant Davis, of the Water Police Station, watched proceedings for the police.

KISSING THE BOOK.

Dr. O. Marriott was the first witness called and he objected at first to be sworn by kissing the Bible, saying his objection was a sanitary one. His Worship said he could not swear the doctor in any other way, and the bible was finally resorted to.

NO MEDICAL AID REQUIRED.

The doctor, sworn, said he was on the spot when the fire broke out on board the *Hankow*. The fire got very fierce soon after, but it did not appear to the witness that there were any one on board at the time, although h people were being rescued from the water. Soon after he saw about twenty or thirty persons on the deck of the burning steamer. Witness attended to a few persons who were rescued from the water, but they were past aid. He inquired of a police officer whether there were any persons requiring medical assistance. The inspector replied in the negative, adding that those that were rescued were dead. Witness then left.

The Coroner: Would you have remained if you were wanted?

Witness: Yes, until another doctor came to take my place.

The Coroner: So from the condition of affairs you satisfied yourself that you could do no good?

Witness: No.

INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY.

Arthur Laue, assistant engineer and station officer of the Fire Brigade department, was the next witness called.

The Coroner: You are an expert in fire brigade matters?—That's what I was trained to.

The Coroner: You do no other work?—No.

What did you do when the fire bell rang?—I went up to the tower to locate the fire and assist the man on the tower to ring the bel, and to inform the Central Police Station of the matter. Then I went downstairs and turned the station out—that is all the machines. I then went to the fire.

The Coroner: Can you tell what time you got there—to the *Hankow*?

Witness: About 3.08 a.m. Continuing. When I got there the ship was well alight and the hose reels had arrived. The hydrants were then put to work. I could see there were people in the water and I tried to assist one or two out from the steps. By that time more firemen had arrived. Finding the hydrants were weak I sent back for more pressure, and also dispatched a message to No. 2 Police Station for their Wanchai engine.

The Coroner: How long after you arrived at the scene of the fire did the engines arrive?—They were following me all the way down.

How many hydrants did you have at work?—Five.

Can you give the time when the Wanchai engine arrived on the scene?—I could not say. The engine had to come all the way from Wanchai, but it was there when the Governor arrived.

Did you have a pressure of 100 pounds from the hydrants?—No, we were only getting from between 60 to 70 pounds.

When you sent for more pressure did you get it?—Yes.

Who controls the pressure of water?—The P. W. D.

Witness, continuing, said that five or seven minutes after he arrived the whole ship was ablaze forward. There was also a moderate breeze blowing at the time sufficient to clear the vessel of smoke. If witness had obtained 100 pounds pressure of water probably the forward part of the *Hankow* would not have been so much damaged. The after-part could not be saved anyway. Witness would expect a fire on a ship to spread rapidly when the ship consisted of dry wood, paint, canvas, etc. Witness said that since he had been in the Colony he had seen all kinds of pressure from different hydrants. At one time he got a pressure of 180 lbs., but that depended on the motor at the power house. When a fire is discovered, said the witness, the alarm is first sent to the Central by telephone and from there the other outdoor stations are communicated with. Witness said that, assuming, for example, the Hongkong Hotel took fire he did not think his mains would carry water to the top of the building. There was not sufficient water in the Colony to meet any big building that was burning fiercely, and the fire spreading.

KIDNAPPED GIRL ON BOARD.

P.C. 69 H. V Parr, of No. 7 Police Station, said he was on the wharf at 10.30 p.m. on the 13th instant, waiting for the arrival of the *Hankow*. She made fast to the wharf at 2.55 a.m. on the 14th instant. As soon as she arrived witness boarded her and saw Captain Branch on business. He then secured a girl on board, who was kidnapped from Canton. When witness was on board a Portuguese watchman ran up and said, "Fire aft." Witness, the captain, and the first officer were together at the time. As soon as it was known that a fire was on board the officers made for the scene, followed by witness, who sounded his whistle. He got ashore by the forrard gangway and went below to see what he could do to the fire. He could not get near enough, however, owing to the rush of Chinese passengers. Witness then remained on the gangway for five minutes until it got too hot to remain there any longer. People were then in the water. Witness secured a life-line and threw it to those in the water. He also threw pieces of timber that were lying on the praya wall into the sea for those in the water to cling to, but they did not avail themselves of the opportunity and so witness took off his coat and entered the water with other officers. He himself rescued about thirty persons, all alive, for they walked away soon after getting ashore.

With the aid of a plan of the *Hankow* witness here pointed out to the jury the place where the fire started.

Witness, continuing, said that while he was on the wharf seeing the ship coming alongside he did not notice any signs of a fire or any smells of kerosene. As soon as the *Hankow* warped to the wharf the Chinese passengers proceeded to go ashore, and many did not know there was a fire aboard owing to the rush. From the time witness blew his whistle to the time he was driven off the gangway by the flames not more than six or seven minutes had elapsed. Witness thought that if the passengers had left their boxes on board when the fire occurred all would have got off safely, but they did not, even those who jumped overboard took their property with them.

Chinese Constable 170, who was on duty on the wharf while the *Hankow* went alongside, said a few minutes after her arrival he heard people crying "*fo-chuk!*" Witness went aboard and saw the fire burning. It was only a small fire then—enough he remarked to boil a pot of tea. Witness made an attempt to pull down the stack of matting, but it got worse, and commenced to burn the upper deck Then witness blew his whistle.

The Coroner: While you were near the fire did you smell any kerosene?

Witness: There was a smell of paint—the paint from the sides of the ship.

FAILED TO SWITCH OFF LIGHTS.

Robert Thorburn, second engineer, s.s. *Hankow*, said he was on watch in the engine-room on the morning of the 14th instant. Half way down the river his watch began. When the alarm of fire was given he was still in the engine-room. It was about 3.15 then. Witness immediately went to turn the lights off, but failed in the attempt, owing to the smoke. He had great difficulty in leaving the engine-room, and by the time he reached the deck it was time for him to get ashore, as it was dangerous to remain on board longer.

A BOATMAN'S STORY.

Ho Kan, the master of an unlicensed passenger boat, said he was lying off the Liang Wing wharf on the morning of the 14th inst. He heard cries of *kau-miang* coming from on board the *Hankow* and from the water. He pulled up his anchor and went to help. He rescued eight persons from the water and got them ashore. He went back again, but on this occasion the fire on the *Hankow*, which was shooting out from that vessel, caught his boat and it took fire and was burnt to the water's edge. Witness and his three *fokis* jumped overboard and swam ashore. By the fire he suffered a loss of nearly $700.

A sampan woman, the owner of a cargo boat, who also had her boat burnt in rescuing people from the water, said, altogether she and her *fokis* saved about thirty lives. She estimated her loss at $1,800.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTER'S EVIDENCE.

The electric light fitter of the steamer *Hankow* was in the electric light room when the fire broke out on board the steamer. Nothing went wrong with the steamer's lights.

A PASSENGER'S EVIDENCE.

A shopkeeper, carrying on business in Jervois Street, declared he was on board the steamer on the night of the fire. When he left the ship to call a boarding-house runner no fire had occurred. When he returned with the runner there was a very big fire burning on board. His six friends, who came down from Canton with him, could not be seen then. It turned out afterwards that only three were saved, the bodies of the other three being identified by witness in the morgue. Before witness left the *Hankow* he noticed nothing unusual aboard.

THE DEATH ROLL.

L. S. Adlington deposed that at 3.05 a.m. on the morning in question he was aroused by the fire bell and went down with other firemen to the steamer *Hankow*, which was on fire at the time. Witness later went on duty at the Tung Wah hospital. There he received, on the 14th, sixty-eight dead bodies, on the 15th eighteen dead bodies and on the 16th thirteen corpses. Altogether, 111 dead bodies were recovered.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION FAILS.

Inspector Warnock, who had charge of the police, supervising the work on board the *Hankow* at the time of the fire, spoke of the time he arrived on the scene, the time the fire brigade got to work earnestly, and the work of saving life. The inspector said that nearly all who were rescued from the water expired soon after being brought ashore, first aid having failed to restore them to life. The names of those who did good work in saving life he gave as follows:—Lce.-Sergeant 70 Davis (in charge of police pinnace), who jumped overboard and saved a man from on top of the paddle-box; P.S. 73 Davitt, who rescued many persons; P.C. Parr, Detective-sergeant Grant, and Mr. J. Alves. Many persons, said the inspector, as soon as they were rescued left the scene, and so the police were unable to get the exact number of lives saved, but there were over 100 saved. Witness had not been able up to the present to get the information if the *Hankow's* cargo was chiefly insured.

OWNERSHIP OF CARGO.

The consignors and consignees of most of the cargo of the *Hankow* belonged to European firms, continued the witness. He examined the ship after the fire but could find nothing that could suggest incendiarism. It was the general opinion that a coolie stowaway got on top of the stack of matting and commenced smoking. The matting got lighted and was smoldering until the breeze fanned it into flames. Another theory was that probably an opium lamp was knocked over on top of the stack of matting. Near the gangway, seventeen charred bodies were picked up by the police. These were mostly women and children, who were in all probability trampled upon by the crowd. The police recovered the bodies of fifty-two women, that of nineteen men, nineteen children, two persons died in hospital some time later as a result of injuries received, and two more charred bodies were recovered after the vessel was towed out to sea. That made a total of 111 killed on board and in the harbour.

THE CORONER'S REMARKS.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that he did not see the use of multiplying evidence. The police had many more witnesses to call, but their story was about the same as that taken already. Witnesses had given their evidence very clearly, and they had listened to it very carefully. In a case of this kind it was always necessary to hold an inquiry. He stated that it was the opinion that the ship had been set fire to, but there was no evidence to prove that. He would ask them to give their verdict and if they had any remarks to make he would take them down.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and added as a rider that they thought it a dangerous practice for ships to carry such inflammable cargo (unprotected) on the main deck; that the services of the police and others in saving life should be highly commended, and that the two boat people, who had their boats destroyed through saving life, should be compensated.

That concluded the inquiry.

DANIEL Shaw, Edward Duke, John Murphy and John Fitzgerald, seamen, employed on board the C. P. R. Company's liner *Empress of India*, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Wednesday, with absenting themselves from duty. The defendants were granted a few hours' leave on the 29th instant. They did not put in an appearance on board up to a late hour yesterday afternoon and the police at the Central Station were communicated with. Sergeant Wilson went out and located the leave-breakers in the Globe Hotel, seated around a table. They were locked up. The defendants stated that they had no intention of breaking their leave. They got broke themselves after a few hours on shore and did not have the cost of a sampan to take them aboard. They were each sentenced to one week's hard labour.

LONDON'S LIFE.

WOULD YOU BE THERE?

Some books are read because they are the fashion of the moment; some are bought for private consumption, never emerging from their retreat in the innermost sanctuary of the reader; others are acquired for decorative purposes. It is difficult to say under what category Mr. Robert Machray's "The Night Side of London" will come. It may be that some readers will devour its pages with the avidity they display when perusing the extraordinary compounds which profess to detail the secrets of Queen Somebody's bedchamber, the awful doings in a convent, the horrible intrigues of Louis XX, the real history of the diamond necklace, and the licentiousness of the Medici, but if they expect to find the "Night Side of London" full of scandals, innuendoes, and veiled allusions to Society's indiscretions they will be mistaken. Mr. Machray has written a book of life in London as he has found it—it is the work of a naturalised Londoner, so to speak. He presumes that his readers are not fools altogether, that they can see what is going on under their eyes and it is unnecessary to dwell on unsavoury topics. Appropriately enough, he begins with a description of Piccadilly Circus between the hours of 11 p.m. and 1 a.m. Most people know how the painted Jesebels of the pavement, and the wretched pictures of misery, jostle each other between those hours in probably the best known thoroughfare in the world. It is the passing throng that Mr. Machray depicts, not seeking to delve too deeply below the surface or to emphasise the pity of it all. Along the highways and byeways, at the coffee stalls where Hooligans are watching their chance, in the public-houses, and in the alleys of Soho where the policemen go in twos and threes, Mr. Machray gives a cameo-cut impression of the varied and mysterious habits of underground London. But "In Society" we leave the sordid and the cheap. We hob-nob with Duchesses, declare at the top of our voices that it is a beastly bore having to attend her Grace's reception, spend a miserable evening, and return to the club declaring: "What a success it was! What a crowd! Everybody was there! The dear Duchess does those things so well! Never had a more ripping time." And everybody who hears you feels that he made a mistake in neglecting the art of jiu-jitsu. With Mr. Machray we dine at the Carlton, the Savoy, Prince's and other fashionable resorts, look in at the Empire, the Opera and other "shows," just managing to get rid of the day in the early hours of next morning. We have a jaunt in non-Society circles, visiting East End music-halls, Earl's Court, etc. The description of a *bal-musqué* at Convent Garden should induce the young and frivolous to decide that here they will see life, and to determine that next winter will see them in the gallery or "on the floor." Capital thumb-nail sketches are given of some of the quarter clubs in London, including a nameless institution called the "Night Club" where the "ladies" speak English with a foreign accent, and bullies haunt the lobbies. The sporting life of the city has a couple of chapters to itself. Much of the glamour of "New Year's Eve at St. Paul's" will be destroyed for Scotsmen by the coldly cynical picture of the scene which Mr. Machray portrays; it must be sadly incongruous for the Scot to hear his national song being rendered "For Old Long Time." Altogether "Night Life in London" has to be read to be appreciated. When we add that there are something like a hundred full-page and side illustrations from the inimitable pen of Tom Browne, the artist who gives point to Mr. W. W. Jacobs' stories in the *Strand*, we have said enough to convince all lovers of the droll, the pathetic, and the curious that this series of life-like sketches is worth buying.

The Night Side of London: by Robert Machray, illustrated by Tom Browne, R.I., R.B.A., T. Werner Laurie, Clifford's Inn, London.

A FREE TRADE SQUIB.

Satire is more deadly than the lyddite shell of argument, and "Art in the Dumps" should do more to cast ridicule on Protection than a ton of so-called facts. Mr. Eugene Merrill has written a book which professes to be the "Report of the Artistic Sub-Committee of the Tariff Commission on the dumping of foreign art products into the United Kingdom, together with recommendations, and a model tariff constructed by the Secretary, for dealing effectively with the evil." And it is signed "by order, J.C." which may be taken to mean Joe Chamberlain. The Poet Laureate is represented as pleading for a duty on foreign poetry, and the annexation of the Moon, in order that the British poet may be placed on his feet again. An academician suggests heavy duties on foreign busts, portraits, and landscapes. Mr. Beerbohm Tree thinks it "disgraceful that people should be able to prefer Réjane or Bernhardt to—need I say whom?" and would tax foreign dresses, scenery, complexions and plays. Mr. Kipling proposes to start a company to be known as Poetic Productions (Limited)—the idea being "to maintain a staff who will attend all cricket and football matches, athletic meetings, horse races, etc., etc., and sell appropriate verse, composed on the spot, while you wait". There is a funny description of a libel suit heard before Mr. Justice Darling in which Mr. Augustus Birrell and Mr. G. R. Sims appear, Sir Conan Doyle, Mrs. Meynell, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. A. G. Balfour and others are made to express quaint views on tariff reform, and there is a series of conclusions which are not at all bad from a humorous point of view. Occasionally the humour is rather forced, but "Art in the Dumps" should prove an effective campaign agent.

"Art in the Dumps:" by Eugene Merrill, T. Werner Laurie, London.

BY THE LATE MRS. CRAIGIE.

Probably "the Dream and the Business" is the last of the late Mrs. Craigie's works. It is a novel in which love, passion and weariness of life are curiously blended; where a woman refuses her lover because he will not change his religion, and a coquette Princess philanders with a dangerous passion. A young girl, who changes her name from Cloots to de Verney, nearly wrecks the career of a young minister, who recalls faintly Robert Elsmer. There is power, insight into human nature, strength and energy in the book, and it is sprinkled with epigrams.

"The Dream and the Business"; by John Oliver Hobbes. T. Werner Laurie, London.

AN IRISH "TOM BROWN."

We have had tales of school life in Scotland by Ian Maclaren, in England by Rudyard Kipling, and now we get a glimpse of school life in Ireland from Shan F. Bullock. If the Scotch and English sketches had never been written the Irish "Tom Brown" would have been considered admirable. In many respects "The Cubs" appears to be overdrawn. It is somewhat too emotional, if Irish boys resemble the Scotch and English type in any way. Perhaps it is the Celtic way to let the feelings run riot even in youth, but the attachment of Jan, the autoblographer, to his senior Bhudi is just a trifle mawkish. Unfortunately we have not had an opportunity of trying the book on a small boy in Hongkong, whose opinion would be invaluable, but for ourselves we confess that we prefer Shan F. Bullock in "By Thrasna River" or "The Squireen" far before "The Cubs."

"The Cubs." by Shan F. Bullock. T. Warner Laurie, London.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

FINAL STEPS IN REFORM SCHEME.

The following report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council held on Oct. 22, is taken from the *Free Press*:—

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a bill to amend the Currency Note Ordinance. In doing so he said that as Council was aware the Secretary of State had announced his intention of making gold a legal tender and also of authorising the Government to issue a dollar which would leave a substantial difference between the intrinsic value of silver and the value put on it by Government so as to avoid any danger of silver dollars leaving the Colony owing to the value of silver. This would mark the final stage he trusted of the Currency conversion. It was to enable the Commissioners to give gold to people who tendered notes instead of silver so as to avoid preying on the silver reserve held by Government and to make one dollar notes legal tender. The other object was to provide facilities for exchange for the purpose of minting the new dollar. The report of the London Currency Committee was published in May 1903: they recommended that a dollar at the same rate and fineness as the British dollar should be issued and that the coinage of this dollar should be absolutely in the hands of Government. That recommendation had been given effect to by the Ordinance of 1903 enabling the Commissioners to send dollars held by them in reserve out of the Colony to be reminted. When the first instalment of the new dollar was received in Singapore in October 1903 a proclamation was made making it legal tender. At the same time an order was passed in Council. The Import and Export Ordinance which prohibited the import of other than the Straits and the export of the Straits and for a year the different dollars circulated, side by side. As the dollars were received they were given to the banks and exchanged for Mexicans and British which were sent to India for reminting. This went on till thirty-five millions were in circulation.

STRAITS AND OTHER DOLLARS.

In August 1904 when the Government was satisfied that there were a sufficient number of dollars circulating an order was issued demonetising the old British and Mexican dollars. In September 1904 owing to the difficulties experienced by merchants in meeting the obligations of foreign trade the free exports of Straits dollars was granted and the prohibition of the import of other dollars removed temporarily. Later an Ordinance was passed in 1904 which charged the cost of reminting on the revenue of the Colony. Owing to the great demands in China for Straits dollars the Ordinance of Sept. 1904 was rescinded excepting with regard to North Borneo, Sarawak, Netherland Indies, etc., which with the F.M.S. form the area of circulation of the Straits dollars. In 1906 two ordinances were passed enabling the Government to buy and sell telegraphic transfers for gold and to issue gold in exchange for notes.

Those who had studied the report of the Currency Committee would see that two important deviations had been made. These were the enlargement of the area of circulation of the Straits dollars as merchandise for the purposes of trade. It was found that owing to trade requirements it was impossible to limit the circulation of the Straits dollar and it was then decided to extend it to countries surrounding it. With reference to the prohibition of the use of British and Mexican dollars as merchandise it was felt that their use would suppress a considerable quantity of Straits dollars and that their circulation would cause great inconvenience and hardship to the innocent holders of these dollars.

GOLD AS LEGAL TENDER.

The proposal to make gold legal tender was an advance of the recommendations of the London Committee. Their recommendation was that gold was not indispensable as legal tender and that all that was necessary was that to maintain the fixity of exchange was to enable the Commissioners to issue notes in exchange for gold and give out gold in exchange for notes as long as gold was available. The advice on which the Secretary of State decided to make gold legal tender came from this Government. They had felt if this were not done the transactions conducted by the Currency Commissioners would not get home to the general public.

BUT A LITTLE UNDERSTANDING.

These transactions were entirely confined to the bankers and the Commissioners and it appeared from certain remarks in the public press with reference to a shipment of gold recently to London evident that even the more intelligent section of the public had very little understanding of the why and wherefore of these transactions. It was also felt that if gold was to be made legal tender the balance between the merchants and the bankers and the Chinese traders could be adjusted in gold and thus the knowledge of the gold would filter down rather more quickly to the lower classes. As to the bill itself the intention was that the Commissioner should stop any drain on their silver reserve by paying gold in exchange for notes instead of silver and it was thought advisable to provide in Subsection three Section two that this should come into effect at once. The order in Council might not be issued for another month or six weeks and if silver went up more in price it would be necessary for the Commissioners to take some decisive action. Subsection three was to make section two give the Commissioners that interim power. Section three was to make dollar notes legal tender. Section five of the amendment gave power to keep stocks of dollars at Penang. It would be necessary later on to bring in a bill to consolidate all the various ordinances bearing on the subject.

The Acting Attorney General seconded the motion for the first reading.

ENSURING FINANCIAL SECURITY.

The Col. Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill and dealt with the reasons Government had felt must guide them in pushing this measure through. If they did not carry this measure at once it was possible they might be faced before another meeting came round with a large number of people presenting notes for payment and as Government was now bound to pay out silver for notes it would not be convenient. This was not probable but it was just possible and as Government were the trustees of the public they must take every conceivable measure to ensure their financial security.

"ONE OF THE LESS FORTUNATE."

The Hon. W. H. Shelford said they had listened with the greatest attention and interest to all that had been said with regard to the history of currency reform. The Hon. Acting Colonial Treasurer had referred to the want of information amongst even the more intelligent classes of the public as regarded the state of this question. He personally approached it with the greatest possible diffidence and hesitation, for the more one studied it the greater appeared the difficulties. In this matter the Government had the advantage of them in that they had, he supposed, sources of information they had not. They had the service of expert advice and opinion and he supposed that his hon. friend had Sir David Barbour at the end of the telegraph wire to say nothing of those paragons of finance, the Crown Agents. He trusted that due allowance would be made for the want of intelligence and imperfect experience of less fortunate persons who sat on that side of the table. The principles which underlie the harbour scheme were that exports should exceed imports and that the rate named by Government should be in excess of the silver value of the dollar. As regarded the first point it seemed surely pretty self-evident that if exports exceeded imports it must be necessary to make good the deficiency. If he shipped to Europe merchandise valued at £1,000 and imported goods valued at £800 the deficiency of £200 had to be made up to him in some form or other and the foreign debtor generally had had to supply himself or one-self with the equivalent of that deficiency in the currency of the country in which he was living. The imports and exports according to the figures published in this Colony showed a considerable difference against the import trade. He had endeavoured to ascertain in some degree as to how true those figures were.

FIGURES OF THE CURRENCY AREA.

It was necessary to consider the figures of their currency area including the Malay Peninsula and such outside portions as British North Borneo, Sarawak, etc., as came under their system. He found that imports into this Colony amounted to 332 million dollars for 1905 as against exports of 278 million dollars. But from the imports they must deduct imports into the Colony from the Malay Peninsula and what was called the intersettlement trade amounting to 102 millions, leaving 230 millions of imports. He was not sure they must not deduct another five millions under another F. M. S. heading and the import of coals which did not appear under exports but were really so, as they were exported as bunkers and that amounted to 6½ millions or 224 millions and with the other deduction 219 millions. The whole of the charges for military contribution and public debt and he supposed they might call two millions it might be more. If they increased their public debt to much extent as no doubt they would and as it had to be paid out of the exports of the Colony it was well to remember that. He therefore made the total imports of the Colony to be about 221 million dollars. Taking the exports he found that their exports were 278 million dollars and deducting the F. M. S. and inter-Settlement trade of fifty millions he got 228 millions or an excess of exports. This had been the case for the last fifteen years. If they were exporting to that extent in excess of their imports they need have no fear of any drain being made on their gold reserve and it would be possible for Government to reassure the public by undertaking to give gold in exchange for their dollars.

NEW DOLLARS FOR GOLD.

The questions which had risen in his mind as regarded this latter point was what were Government's intentions after this Bill had been passed? Was it to be a permanent conversion or did they intend later to repeal this Ordinance or such sections as applied to the payment of silver in exchange for notes. At present people could get notes for gold, gold for notes or silver for notes and that latter power was to be taken from them. If they took this power away he supposed they would give it back later or else they would fail to give the public exchange between silver and gold. This was one of the main ideas of the harbour scheme and if the Government were not afraid to give silver for gold the public would have every confidence in their new dollar. He believed the Government need have no fear of any great depletion of their reserves. He therefore suggested to Government that it should reassure the public if they needed re assuring by declaring that it was prepared to exchange new dollars for gold and that would really only be carrying out the proposals of the Barbour scheme. As regarded the price of silver, of course there were under the present circumstances two courses open. Silver was advancing to parity with the dollar—they could either raise the rate and cause further dislocation of prices and values or on the other hand they could debase the dollar. He saw no reason to fear that the public, if the Government were prepared to take the risk of changing gold for silver, being afraid to accept the new dollar.

COST OF THE PROPOSALS.

As to the cost of the proposals. Under the present arrangements he understood that profits were to be written down into the depreciation and reserve fund and it was hoped in the course of a few years that the deficiency in this fund would be made good. But he was not sure that this scheme before them was not a rather sanguine view to take and he suggested to Government that it ought to put aside a sum of money to meet this requirement. The Finance Committee had been exercising their ingenuity in cutting down the estimates and a sum of three to four hundred thousand had been saved and this sum was at their disposal. As regarded the size and fineness of the new dollar in his opinion they must reduce the fineness if only in order to protect the dollar from being melted down; if they took 800 fine it would be necessary to make the dollar of the same size as the existing dollar because he understood that the weight of the present dollar was 416 grs. and was nearly equal to two fifty cent pieces, five twenty cent places or ten ten cent pieces. If therefore they reduced the weight they would have their subsidiary coinage of greater value than the main coinage of which it was subsidiary. That might in further years under circumstances which might arise such as a further rise in silver cause great inconvenience and trouble.

DOLLAR AND SUBSIDIARY COINAGE SIZE.

If they reduced the size of the dollar they ought to reduce also the die of the sub-idiary coinage. The importance of securing a large margin upon the silver value of the dollar was obvious to them all. They did not want to have to go through the worry of a conversion again and they ought to take all steps to prevent it. They could take such measures as were possible and he suggested that by taking 800 fine they would be safe in keeping the dollar the same size as at present until silver reached 36¾ pence. If they reduced the dollar to 400 grs and 800 fine they would be safe till silver reached 38¼ pence which was a very much larger margin than 36¾ with silver rising, and although they could not penetrate into the future it was obvious that the demand for silver and the production of gold were both apparently on the increase and both tending to raise the price of silver still higher. Thirty-eight and a quarter pence might not be high enough in that case, but then they would have to consider a very different scheme for adoption. Provided that the dollar notes became popular the Government need not recoin so many silver dollars. He gathered that the Colony required about 18 millions in circulation, the banks held 6½ millions and the Treasury 11 millions so that apparently they would have to replace some 35½ millions. If they could replace a large portion of that by an issue of $1 notes they would have an amount of silver which they might be able to sell for gold, keeping a smaller silver reserve.

THE FINENESS OF THE DOLLAR.

He suggested therefore whilst they had the power to issue notes in exchange for gold they should later on either agree to give gold in exchange for notes or in exchange for new dollars, that the dollar should be 800 fine and 400 grs. that they should replace a large proportion of the dollars with one dollar notes and so build up a gold reserve and that the reserve of the depreciation fund should obtain a considerable amount of money from the Colonial funds.

THE HON. H. FORT'S HOPE.

The Hon. H. Fort said that he understood that one of the main objects of this bill was to enable the Commissioners to give gold instead of silver, the main purpose being the retention of silver in their coffers, that they might have it reminted into new dollars. He would like to know whether sufficient precautions had been taken to prevent the Commissioners at the same time and in the alternative being depleted to a certain extent of their gold reserve. It might at times pay traders of the Colony to exchanges notes for gold and send the gold out of the Colony thereby making a profit out of the gold; and he did not see that the danger had been provided for. It appeared to him that it would be still necessary for the Straits merchant at times to pay persons in outports in silver, and if it was legitimate to them to import Mexican and British dollars and export Straits and at the same time the amount of Straits dollars in the Straits were short it would be extremely difficult for the merchant to carry on his business with other countries. As to the quality of the coin he confessed there was some attraction in the suggestion that they should have a smaller coin of the same fineness. But the argument against it seemed to be that if we had a coin of the same fineness as at present it would inevitably be melted down. But that was a condition under which they always lived in this Colony, and he thought it had been made rather too much of. He hoped they would decide for a smaller dollar and that before any step was taken they would get the best advice on the subject possible.

THE CHINESE ATTITUDE: "RETAIN THE FINENESS."

The Hon. Tan Jiak Kim spoke on the Chinese attitude and said that what had been remarked induced him to say that he fully endorsed the attitude taken by the Chinese Advisory Board which at a recent meeting had voted with only one dissentient for retaining the fineness of the dollar.

The Col. Secretary in reply said there was no question of repealing this ordinance once it had been passed.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CALCULATIONS.

His Excellency congratulated them on the interest displayed in the subject which Government was glad to see. The suggestion that they should not coin so many dollars as before was worthy of consideration. If they had the one-dollar notes which would shortly be in the hands of the public he saw no reason why they should not dispense with a great number of the metal dollars and their place in the reserve would be taken by an equivalent amount in gold. If they replaced five millions in notes they would be able to put an extra five million dollars gold into their till; and if they reduced the silver dollar from 900 to 800 fineness they would increase, (assuming there was no loss in minting) the number of new dollars made out of the old to say forty millions. But he did not think such an addition to their currency was required and certainly not in addition to the one dollar notes.

A GOVERNMENT PLEDGE.

Hon. members need have no fear that Government would coin more dollars than were absolutely necessary for trade, and the Government would be bound to keep up the gold value of the new dollar. Government would undertake that absolutely. As to fineness or size if they got a dollar eight-ninths less value than their previous one it was a matter of little consequence whether the reduction was obtained by reducing the amount of alloy in the coin or reducing the size and weight of the coin. He did not think the Chinese were so ignorant as to think a smaller dollar of the same fineness better than the same dollar of less fineness, if they understood clearly that in either case they were only taking coins for a gold value. On the other hand if they kept to the present size they could start reminting at once with the old die, and a new die would take three or four months to get ready. If the appreciation of silver continued their margin which was now practically reduced to two per cent would go, as a rise of three per cent would at once start the drain and do what they would they could not stop it.

The exportation would be on a small scale because the banks and large firms here would never do such a thing and in this connection he should like to notice favourably the cordial cooperation Government had received from the firms and people here in all measures taken in this matter of currency reform. As to the island currency, the currency for the purposes of commerce was the Straits dollar. In the Dutch island the Mexican dollar was demonetised, but ours was permitted. In the north of the Peninsula the Siamese Government had demonetised the Mexican and British Trade dollar and made the tical the medium of exchange, doubtless in time the Straits dollar would be demonetised also, but it was current at present. Later exchange might have to be carried on through a gold medium.

50 CENTS THE POPULAR COIN.

He believed the order in Council was being deliberated on by His Majesty that day, possibly at the time they were discussing this, and that order provided that the fineness should be 800 and also that the half dollar should be made legal tender to any amount in the same way as the dollar was at present. This would probably result in the half dollar coming very widely into circulation, because it would be exactly half the value of the dollar, instead of as at present of a low value.

After some further discussion of details the bill passed through committee and third reading and was declared passed.

Council then rose.

THE YANGTZE STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

PROGRESS OF THE AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

Negotiations to effect the incorporation of the Yangtze services of the four Japanese steamship companies—the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Hunan Steamship Company and Daito Steamship Company—are reported to have made considerable progress. It is expected that on the return of Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from his tour in South China, the arrangements will be practically completed.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Hunan Steamship Company are both receiving subsidies from the Government for their Yangtze services, and it is considered necessary for the Government to re-adjust the subsidies on the incorporation by increasing grants for the extension of the service. The authorities of the Department of Communications are now investigating the matter.

It is announced that Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff Board, Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Minister, and Vice-Admirals Shibayama and Sameshima have had their official rank raised to the Third Class of the Senior Grade from the Third Class of the Junior Grade.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

1st inst.

At 4 p.m. this afternoon the long-talked-of and much-discussed Arts and Crafts Exhibition was opened in the City Hall, with all due ceremony, by his Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K C M.G. The City Hall had been so transformed for the occasion as to be quite unrecognizable. The outside of the main entrance was draped with hunting, while the whole of the front was festooned with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, while the doors were hidden by the most gorgeous crimson and gold hanging screens, surmounted by the Union Jack. Inside on either side, up to the staircase, were booths, built of fine coloured matting, and occupied by Mee Cheung's photographic exhibits, and quantities of Canton chinaware, sent in by Tack Loong of that city. At the foot of the stairs, which were carpeted with red baize, two large Chinese umbrella-canopies lent the first Oriental touch to the interior, the banister of the stairs being festooned with silk and evergreens, while each side was flanked with fine samples of the ceremonial banner of China, surmounted with more umbrella-canopies. The first of the exhibits to catch the eye was a very handsome sideboard made entirely of teakwood, having a large bevelled mirror in the centre. This was sent in by A-Ling, and was well worthy of mention. Turning to the right up the staircase the walls were found covered with pictures, photos, chromos, and crayon drawings, sent in by various exhibitors A very handsome teakwood mantel-piece, which would well match the sideboard mentioned, almost filled the space opposite the top of the stairs. Here, when our representative visited the scene this morning, all was bustle and confusion, everybody interested rushing about putting the last touches to the arrangements of the exhibits, while the judges were passing slowly down the length of the rooms, making careful scrutiny of what they had come to judge, and making their awards. We are thus enabled to make a considerable mention of the gold and silver medallists, but of course it is not a complete one, as the exigencies of time and space rendered it impossible to secure full information for this issue, so a full list will be given to-morrow. On the landing, as a sort of overflow from the Hall, were several of Robinson Piano Co.'s pianos, which bore off a silver medal. On the wall at the right-hand side, just outside St. Andrew's Hall, was an exhibit which, though interesting, scarcely came within the intent of this exhibition; it was a framed copy of the *Birmingham Commercial Gazette*, of 11th November, 1805, recording the events of the Battle of Trafalgar—it was scarcely an "art or craft of the Colony." Opposite to this was a very find model of a yacht, built and exhibited by Mr. A. H. Ough, and to which the committee immediately gave a silver medal Entering the hall, a Bishop's Mitre, the work of the French Convent, glittering with the gold and gems with which it is adorned, resting on its ruby velvet cushion, attracts the eye, and after examining it, the gaze naturally falls to the case below in which are suspended two very beautiful Chasubles, one in white silk *moirée* and gold embroidery, and the other of the same material with purple passion-flowers trailing over the gold. These also were the work of the French Convent, and very rightly commanded a silver medal. A very beautiful lace altar frontal by the same Convent, also called for special mention, one lady describing it as, "a perfect gem of beauty." Taking the works of art in the form of laces, etc., executed and exhibited by the Convents and others, a very striking piece of work is a child's robe of marvellous construction entirely the work of the Immates of the French Convent, and as a closer inspection revealed its intricacies of cobweb lines, it was pleasing to note that it was marked as the awardee of a gold medal This Convent also secured several other silver medals for its very varied assortment of exhibits, all "manufactured on the premises," if not quite, "while you wait," at least in wonderfully short time. Then came the Italian Convent's exhibits, with its truly admirable work, but it made the mere male man pause when informed that some of the laces they now exhibited were made by inmates of the Convent over 100 years ago. "Yellowed by age" very fitly describes their appearance, but from their delicacy and preservation it would not have surprised one to be told that they had been completed but yesterday, Gold embroidered Stoles were quite features of their exhibits, and it was not surprising to find the Italian Convent's work was labelled with several silver medals Next came the wonderful lengths of Torchon lace, the production of the blind girls of the Kowloon Blind School. Silver medals were bestowed here, and deservedly, for the work was worthy of very special notice, for it was all the unaided work of blind children. The ladies of Hongkong had so e very handsome samples of what can be done during the lonely hours in the boudoir, while "hubby" is earning dollars for them down in his office, amid the maddening crowd, and some very admirable, though not very remarkable, work is the result—as far as needlework goes, the pen and ink doylies being, perhaps, worthy of mention. The China Foreign Knitting Company, which has lately started a new industry in this Colony, has some very good samples of its work in the way of children's knitted woollen underclothing, etc., which showed very praiseworthy taste and finish, and as the company is also able to turn out underclothing for the children of an older growth, as a craft of this Colony, they are deserving of every support from the residents, families, and "lone members" alike. A number of Chinese firms, whose names could not be gathered to-day, lent some very fine specimens of 100-year-old tapestries—but these, while very interesting and calling for admiration of the beholder as works of art, were not samples of the "arts and crafts of the Colony."

Coming to the pictures, Mee Cheung, the photographer of 60 House Road, have a very fine enlargement of a "Sunrise in Hongkong Harbour" from one of their own photographs, taken from just west of Douglas Wharf, which is quite a work of art. Another noteworthy exhibit of this company is a painting on ivory of His Majesty Edward VII. A water colour painting of a Japanese girl in a field cutting vegetables, is a speaking picture, and one true to life and nature, and it was not surprising to find it ticketed "silver medal." This was the work of Mr. A. P. Goodwin, and showed that this artist, who has lately returned from Japan, kept his artistic sensibilities very much on the alert when in the "Land of the Risen Sun." Another very speaking likeness was an enlarged photograph of Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., the work of Mee Cheung, while a flashlight of the same gentleman, taken by Mee Cheung, in his office, was a work of art, and worthy of special mention. A study in red carbon, by Mr. C. H. Gale, secured a gold medal, a silver medal also falling to his lot for a portrait in toned bromide. A small carbon drawing, by Mr. T. J. Chapman, was also docketed for a silver medal. Another carbon drawing by Mr. C. H. Gale secured a second silver medal for that artist. Dr. Jordan, who was, perhaps, the most prolific exhibitor, had a large number of very fine views of scenes in Japan, snapped off during his recent visit to that country on a holiday, and a silver medal was awarded. Quite the best photos exhibited from a realistic point of view were a pair, sent in by Mr. W. Nicholson, of the typhoon while at its height, which give a grand idea of what was happening in the harbour on Typhoon Day. Mr. Chan Wing To comes forward with a fine view of a junk leaving the harbour at the sunset hour, and for it is secures a silver medal. Mr. R. Lenz's "Sunset" was somewhat marred by double for showing in the light turning yellow. It was a good picture, however, and a silver medal was awarded. A group of "Snapshots in North China", by an amateur, called for and received a silver medal. Dr. Jordan exhibited a "Carmen," a well-executed painting of vivid tone, and his work was also silver-medalled. A pair of very pleasing photos were those of two dogs, by Dr. Jones, R. N., which were snapped just at the right moment for showing the fine animals to the best advantage. Among the various paintings, principally from life, a winner of a silver medal was the head of a child, with expression speakingly caught by Mrs. Dealy, who secured a second medal for a very pretty picture of a dog. A quantity of fruit carelessly lying on a table, painted by Mrs. Bird, and a handsome head of an old lady, each secured a silver medal. A dainty painting on an ivory medallion, by Mrs. C H. Grace, secured a silver medal for that lady, while another painting on ivory by Yat On of a girl's head, secured another silver medal. Mrs. Ram sent in a "Head of a child" in water colours, and secured a silver medal. A trail of roses secured a medal for Miss Chatham, and the work deserved the honour. Mrs. Watkins was another double silver medal-winner for her fine views of the harbour. A gold medal was awarded to Mr. L. D. Philpot for his very true representation of sunset, Miss Chatham securing another silver medal for her depictment of a group of bovines on a moor. For two very well executed "Heads of Ladies" Mrs Ram secured a further two silver medals. In the Architectural Department Messrs. Dennison, Ram and Gibbs, obtained a silver medal for the sketch of the front elevation of the new Post Office, another medal being awarded to Messrs. Leigh and Orange for their view of Prince's Buildings. Among interesting exhibits in the art department was a Chinese Enclycopedia, which was valued at $22,000, there being only five of the kind in the Chinese Empire.

Lastly Messrs. Weismann had an exhibit of a wedding-cake built in no less than nine tiers, and daintily ornamented in true bridal style. This, of course, secured a silver medal. Another exhibit was some swans floating in a lake, the lake being a mirror, and the swans sugar.

Some "special" medals were awarded to Messrs. Kuhn and Komor for their exhibit of furniture and silver, these being awarded as they were not, in the opinion of the committee, quite called for, for competition.

Messrs. P. Keeney and Co. exhibited three teak chairs built to the design of Mr. A. G. Little, and forming part of the new furniture for the Marine Court. These have been fully described in these columns before, and call for no further comment. As we have said above, time and space forbid us to give as full a report as we could wish, and so we will supplement it to-morrow.

At the hour named His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Colman, A.D.C., arrived at the entrance to the City Hall, and was there met by Sir Henry Berkely, President, and the Committee of the Exhibition when Sir Henry handed His Excellency a gold key, and asked him to open the door and the exhibition at the same time. His Excellency, taking the key, unlocked the door, and then, after a short address declared the Exhibition open, and then proceeded to pass up the stairs and through the Halls.

The Band of the Royal West Kents was in attendance, and played a choice selection of airs during the afternoon.

SUICIDE IN AN HOTEL.

EUROPEAN TAKES POISON

1st inst.

A European gentleman named Charles Waddington committed suicide in a leading hotel in the Colony yesterday afternoon by taking an overdose of opium The deceased, who is not known in the Colony, arrived here on the 29th ultimo from Shanghai, by the steamer *Awa Maru*. He came ashore and put up at the hotel in question. Being a stranger no particular notice was taken of him. On the evening of the 30th ultimo, he was seen to leave the dining room, but there was nothing unusual about his actions. He went to his room, rang the bell for his room "boy" and gave an order that he wanted a jug of boiling water. The water was given him. Next morning (yesterday) deceased did not put in an appearance at breakfast, nor was he at his table during tiffin. The room "boy," we are given to understand, thought deceased was asleep and did not want to rouse him. At three o'clock that afternoon deceased was heard to be breathing heavily in bed. The hotel people were called, and on looking at the man, who was sinking fast, a message was immediately dispatched for medical aid. Drs. Stedman and Forsyth answered the call hurriedly, but the man had expired a few minutes before they arrived. The police were then communicated with and Detective-sergeant Watt was sent to investigate matters. Deceased was searched but for a few cards—from which the police obtained his name—and a large sum of money found on him, not a scrap of paper could be discovered to give a clue as to who deceased was. The jug of water which he called for on the previous night was on a table in the room, but half empty, and on a chair near his bed was found a preparation of prepared opium and water, which, it was said, deceased had drank. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, a refined looking man, and from his personal effects appeared to have been well-to-do. The motive for his rash act is a mystery. A loaded revolver was also found under his pillow.

The remains were removed to the mortuary, where it was photographed for identification. An inquiry will be held in due course.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

EDITOR OF "ASIA" HELD.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 31st October.

As a final act of clemency, on account of his approaching departure, H.E. Viceroy Shum has released all the prisoners lately held in Canton gaol on petty misdemeanours. But in the case of the Editor of *Asia*, a vernacular journal published in Canton, H.E. has ordered that he be held in durance vile, because he sent his brother to Peking to appeal to the Throne against the decision and report H.E. Viceroy Shum for his great injustice in placing the editor in prison.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

1st inst.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Colonel Darling, R.E. (Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Captain F. J. Badeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, and Mr A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne.

NEW MEMBER.

Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz took the oath and his seat at the Council on his appointment as Attorney General, *vice* Sir Henry S. Berkeley, resigned.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 84 to 89.

His Excellency the Governor stated that most of the money required was necessary on account of the typhoon. The $15,000 for preliminary work on the railway would be repaid through revenue derived from the railway loan. The other votes were for small amounts which need not be detailed.

WORKMEN'S CARS.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the following resolution be adjourned *sine die*. "Resolved that the Resolutions regarding the running of Workmen's Cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st day of June, 1906, be rescinded as from to-day."

Agreed.

HARBOUR OF REFUGE

FOR SMALL CRAFT.

The Director of Public Works laid on the table a report of proceedings of the Public Works Committee at a meeting held on the 25th October, 1906. The report is as follows:—

The chairman laid before the Committee a chart of the Harbour, on which were shown possible sites for harbours of refuge.

The following is a statement of these:—

(i). Mongkoktsui.—A detached breakwater extending from near Taikoktsui to opposite the south end of Yaumati and enclosing an area of 166 acres.

(ii). Cheungshawan.—A detached breakwater extending from near Laichikok to near Shamshuipo and enclosing an area of 166 area.

(iii.) Stonecutters.—A detached curved breakwater off the east end of Stonecutters' Island extending from near the North-eastern point to near the South-eastern point and enclosing an area of of 107 acres.

(iv.) Kellett's Bank.—A breakwater extending northwards from Green Island, curving round and then extending southwards to about opposite its point of commencement and enclosing an area of 136 acres.

(v). Kennedy Town.—A curved breakwater projecting from Belcher's Point and enclosing alternatively an area of 32 or 75 acres according to the length to which it is extended.

After full discussion, it was unanimously agreed to recommend the construction of a harbour of refuge at Mongkoktsui, Mr. Hewett favouring the construction of such a harbour either at Mongkoktsui or Cheungshawan and expressing the opinion that probably the latter site possesses greater advantages than the former.

Mr. Gresson stated that there was a strong feeling among the boating population in favour of another harbour of refuge in the Western District, of Kennedy Town, even at the expense of curtailing the scheme proposed for the north side of the harbour. The Committee, however, considered that, unless the Government can see their way to undertake both schemes, precedence should be given to the one at Mongkoktsui.

The committee then adjour. ed.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock pursuant to notice asked:—1. (a) When does the Government intend to commence work on the construction of a new Harbour of Refuge?

(b). Will the Government state the respective situations, area, and estimated cost of construction of the various new Harbours of Refuge which have been suggested at different times?

2. (a). Will the Government state what is the area of the present Harbour of Refuge at Causeway Bay?

(b). Has the Government obtained any, and, if so, what estimates with reference to the dredging and deepening of the shallow portions of such Harbour of Refuge?

The Director of Public Works answered as follows:

1. *a*—As soon as the necessary plans and estimate can be prepared

b—The situations are more particularly described in the Report of Proceedings of the Public Works Committee, which has been laid on the table. No reliable estimates of the cost of the various schemes can be given without extensive preliminary work, but the following are roughly approximate figures for purposes of comparison:—

I. Mongkoktsui—166 acres—$600,000.
II. Cheungshawan—166 acres—$600,000.
III. Stonecutters—107 acres - $765,000.
IV. Kellet's Bank—136 acres—$1,170,000.
V. Kennedy Town—Small Scheme, 32 acres—$360,000.—Large Scheme, 75 acres—$600,000.

2. Area 57 acres.

b Basing on a tender which was at one time received for the dredging of a shoal in the harbour, it has been estimated that the cost of dredging Causeway Bay harbour to a depth of one and a half fathoms (nine feet) at low water would amount to about £100,000 (say $900,000 at the present time).

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Colonial Treasurer moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund Ordinance, 1902.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Then Council went into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause. On resuming the Colonial Treasurer said that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment.

The Bill was then read a third time—Passed and became law.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee the Colonial Secretary presided.

It was unanimously agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

A sum of one thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Botanical and Forestry Department—Other charges, repairs of typhoon damages.

A sum of one hundred and eighty dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, Land Office, New Territories—Other charges, typhoon expenses.

MEDICAL CHARGES.

A sum of four hundred and eighty dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments—Other charges, for the following items:—

B—Hospitals and Asylums.

Civil Hospital.

Light and fuel $300
Victoria Hospital for Women and Children.
Washing 180

Total $480

THE CANTON RAILWAY.

A sum of fifteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary Communications:—15.—Railway to Canton,—Survey and preliminary work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services—Refunds of revenue.

TYPHOON SERVICES.

A sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, *D*.—Land Registry Office, for New Territories—Other charges, rewards for services in the typhoon.

A DRUNKEN BRAWL.

JAPANESE FIGHT MAY TERMINATE FATALLY.

29th ult.

A fight, which occurred in a house at Hillside terrace, Wanchai, at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, between a number of Japanese may yet prove fatal to one of the combatants, who is at present in the Government Civil Hospital, being treated for multiple knife wounds, and the chances of his immediate recovery is said to be small.

During the earlier part of Saturday forenoon and well into the afternoon a number of Japanese, residing at Hillside terrace, were spending their time drinking. They were later joined by several other friends, and if the information given to the police is true five of the men emptied three bottles of whiskey and several bottles of beer. What brought on the fight could not be ascertained, as the injured man is not in a condition to be examined and the men, who were later secured by the police, refuse point blank to speak about the matter. However that may be it is certain there was a quarrel and three Japanese were alleged to have set upon one of the men and attacked him with knives, stabbing him on different parts of the body. Streaming in blood the injured man rushed out of the house and made his way down to Ship Street, where he was met by a *lukong* and removed to No. 2 Police Station. He was temporarily treated before being sent to hospital. The injured man gave the police sufficient information which resulted in the arrest of three of his alleged assailants. The men gave their names as Yekichi Yanaguchi, of 32, Des Vœux Road Central, Kuwaji Shimoda, a barber, and Masaki Takaki, both of No. 7, Hillside Terrace. The charge against them at the Police Court this morning was that of unlawfully and maliciously wounding one Gisabuso Abata a hawker, with intent to do grevious bodily harm. The defendants were represented by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who pleaded not guilty on their behalf. The police were represented by Inspector Gourlay and Sergeant Lee. The case was adjourned until next week, pending the discharge or otherwise of the complainant from hospital. The defendants were held in police custody.

SOUR ORANGES.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON JEWISH LADY.

30th ult.

Kam Wa, a coolie, employed in stalls Nos. 40 and 42 of the Central Market, was arrested yesterday afternoon and removed to the Central Police Station on the complaint of Mrs. Elias, a widow, residing at No. 6, Chancery Lane. The complaint lodged against the coolie was that of assault. Mrs. Elias stated that yesterday afternoon she went to a fruit stall in the Central Market and inquired of the prisoner the price of oranges. The coolie gave his price. Complainant decided to taste one of the oranges and if it was sweet—as the coolie said it was—she would then purchase two catties. The coolie consented. A tempting-looking orange was cut in half and the lady proceeded to sample a portion of it. After this was accomplished she told the coolie that the orange was sour and that she did not propose to do any business with him. She was on the way to the next stall, when, as it is alleged, the coolie picked up the other half of the orange that was lying on the counter and struck complainant on the back with it.

The case came on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, and it was remanded to allow complainant to produce witnesses to support her allegation.

DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

DERELICT FISHING JUNK.

1st inst.

Messrs. Gilman & Co., Lloyd's agents, kindly inform us that they have received the following information which may be of interest to our readers:—

The Captain s.s. *Kamakura Maru* reports that on Oct. 0th, at 11.43 a.m., in Lat. 15° 11½ N., Long. 113°-½ E., he passed close to a derelict Chinese fishing junk painted black foremast, standing main mast cut away, gear hanging over the side, seemingly quite watertight, but deck erections washed away. Near usual track of vessels and a danger to navigation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

HOTELS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—It having come to our notice that a general belief exists that owing to the fire in San Francisco that all of the hotels or many of them have been put out of business, as a matter of news and information I take pleasure in showing below a list of the hotels now open for business together with their location and the plan by which they receive guests:—

St. Francis	Union Square	European Plan
Majestic	Sutter and Gough Sts.	" "
Savoy	Van Ness Ave. and Ellis St.	" "
Baltimore	1,015 Van Ness Ave.	" "
Imperial	951 Eddy St.	" "
Dorchester	Sutter and Gough Sts.	American "
Jefferson	Turk and Gough Sts.	" "
Atherton	1,626 Octavia St.	" "
Dolores	16th and Market Sts.	European "
Audubon	926 Ellis St.	" "
Bristol	1,329 Sutter St.	American "
Martinet	Geary and Van Ness Ave.	European "

These hotels have anywhere from 100 to 150 rooms and are all in good condition to handle people at the present time.—Your truly,

S. SILVERSTON,
Agent, Pacific Mail S. S. Co., etc.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1906.

THE TYPHOON.

RESOURCES FOR RELIEF MEASURES.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

31st ult.

We have been asked to publish the following despatches for the information of the general public:—

[Telegram from Secretary of State, London, to Governor, Hongkong, dated 24th September, 1906.]

"Am I right in assuming that resources of Colony will be able to meet distress caused by typhoon without recourse to assistance from outside. Telegraph reply."

[Reply from Governor, Hongkong, dated 25th September, 19.6.]

"Referring to your telegram September 24th now anticipated that private European and Chinese subscriptions will reach $125,000.

"Government of Hongkong will vote equal amount. These sums will suffice for relief of survivors and for replacing native craft necessary for trade of Colony.

"So many entire families have been lost that number to be relieved is relatively small to extent of disaster."

[Despatch from Secretary of State dated 28th September, 1906.]

Dowing Street,
No. 186. 28th September, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 25th instant, in reply to my inquiry whether the resources of the Colony would be sufficient to meet the distress caused by the recent typhoon, without recourse to help from outside. My inquiry was suggested by a telegram from the Governor of Mauritius asking if help was required.

I have learnt with much gratification of the large sum raised by subscription amongst the inhabitants of Hongkong, both European and Chinese, and I gladly approve the proposal to vote a similar sum of $125,000 from Colonial funds. The Colony has met this disaster with a prompt generosity thoroughly in accordance with its traditions.—I have, etc.,

(Sd.), ELGIN.

Governor
Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

CLAIM AGAINST A HOTEL.

PLAINTIFF SUES TOO LATE.

31st ult.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction, Thakur Singh, late watchman of a local hotel, but now unemployed, sued the manager of the that hostelry, for recovery of the sum of $26.50, being as to $10.50 the amount deducted from his wages for the months of July, August, and September and as to $16 being the amount of wages paid by plaintiff to four Indian watchmen, for two days' duty at the City Hall, on defendant's behalf.

Mr. R. Gardiner, of O. D. Thomson's office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. A. C. Holborrow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner said that plaintiff claimed in all $26.50, made up as follows: In each of the months of July, August, and September, the defendant deducted the sum of $3.50 per month from the wages of the plaintiff for no reason of which plaintiff was aware. As to the $16, in December of last year defendant ordered the plaintiff to engage four watchmen to remain on duty at the City Hall, on the 26th and 27th of that month, and plaintiff paid each of the four men $2 per day on defendant's behalf. Plaintiff had repeatedly asked defendant for the payment of these sums, but the latter always refused to pay.

In the early part of the current month of October, finding he could not get payment of these sums plaintiff asked leave to resign and he was allowed to do so. On behalf of the plaintiff a witness was called who said he was engaged by plaintiff on the 26th of December last to remain for two days on duty there and he was paid by the latter. There were three other watchmen engaged at the same time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holborrow witness said he did not know the defendant, and did not understand he was engaged by him. Plaintiff engaged him, but did not say anything about his being engaged by him on defendant's behalf, nor did he say defendant was to pay him. Witness did not know what he was engaged for. For the defence Mr. Holborrow stated that in July last plaintiff broke a plate glass panel in one of the swing-doors of the hotel. That glass was valued at $10.50. Defendant then called up plaintiff who was then asked if he broke the glass, and the latter admitted he had done so. Defendant thereupon told him he must pay for it, and plaintiff asked to be allowed to do so by instalments, as he was a poor man. This was agreed to, and it was settled between the parties that plaintiff should have $3.50 a month deducted out of his wages for three months. This was done, and at the end of each of the said months plaintiff signed a receipt for the balance of his wages, as well as a note thereon acknowledging that the deductions were quite in order.

His Honour: Where are those receipts?

Mr. Holborrow: (Producing three receipts). They are here, my Lord.

His Honour: Let's see them.

After examining the receipts, addressing Mr. Gardiner, his Honour asked him what he had to say in face of those receipts.

Mr. Gardiner: I did not know anything about those receipts, my Lord, and I don't think there is anything left for me to say now.

His Honour: Well, that part of your claim fails. What about the $16?

Defendant stated that as regards the claim for wages for watchmen hired on his behalf, he never instructed plaintiff to engage any watchman on his behalf, as he did not require their services. He had no engagements at the City Hall on the dates mentioned, and no reason whatever for engaging any extra watchmen for duty there or anywhere else. He knew absolutely nothing about such a claim.

His Honour: Well, plaintiff's own witness admits that he does not know defendant, and was not engaged by the latter, and that defendant was not even mentioned. As regards the first claim, if plaintiff was dissatisfied with the deductions, he should have refused to accept the first month's reduced wages, or sign any receipt and then bring his action, when something might have been done, but having signed those receipts in full for three months, and accepted the reduced wages for that period he has no case now. There must be judgment for defendant with costs.

CHAN Tai, a fifteen-year-old boy, who said he was employed on a waterboat, and admitted a previous conviction, was charged before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Tuesday, on a charge of larceny Chan was said to have entered the premises of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, at North Point, yesterday, and stole a quantity of copper nails and some copper sheeting. On the way out he was arrested by the Company's watchman. He pleaded guilt to the charge and was ordered to receive twelve strokes of the birch and to be confined in gaol for two days.

THE TYPHOON.

OBSERVATORY EXONERATED.

1st inst.

After the meeting of the Legislative Council to-day, and before the members had left, His Excellency the Governor addressed the Council on the subject of the Observatory. He said that probably the Council would wish to hear the result of the Committee appointed to inquire into the question whether earlier warning should have been given of the typhoon of the 18th September. At 7.44 a.m. there was no indication of a typhoon approaching Hongkong, and the hoisting of the black drum on the morning of the 18th was quite as soon as, in the circumstances, was possible. "I propose," said His Excellency, "to publish the report in anticipation of laying it on the table of this Council. I propose also to send the report with all the evidence and exhibits to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom I shall also send the reports published by the Observatories of Zikawei and Manila, and I shall also ask the Secretary of State to obtain for this Government information regarding the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. I propose to await receipt of these observations before making any further inquiry locally."

HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the sixth annual general meeting to be held at the company's office on Saturday reads:—The Consulting Committee beg to submit to the shareholders the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1906.

ACCOUNTS.

The net profits after paying all working expenses, and adding balance brought forward from last account, interest and scrip fees, there remains a credit balance of $5,894.04, which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

Write off goodwill	5,360.00
Carry forward to New Account...	534.04
Total	$5,894.04

BOATS.

These are all in good condition.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Moxon, Skelton, Chau Siu Ki, and Francisco Lee-Yat retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offers himself for re-election.

G. C. MOXON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, October 27th, 1906.

BALANCE SHEET.

September 30th, 1906.

Liabilities.

To capital account	$150,000.00
To reserve fund...	2,500.00
To unclaimed dividends	220.10
To accounts payable...	3,095.69
To profit and loss	5,893.04
	$161,709.83

Assets.

By cash in hand...	$ 7.61
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank...	5,491.50
By Value of boats	110,818.00
By Hongkong Government (deposit)	500.00
By goodwill	7,360.00
By furniture	130.00
By sundry debtors	4,446.41
By water pipes and piers...	2,596.31
By fixed deposit	30,000.00
By stock in hand (new hose)	360.00
	$161,709.83

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To appropriation as per last report.	
" final dividend of 5 per cent=50 cts. per share	$7,500.00
" write off goodwill	1,840.00
" write off boats	9,876.33
	$19,216.33
" loss of No. 7 sailing boat (book value	2,250.00
To balance to be appropriated as follows:—	
To write off goodwill... ...	$5,360.00
" carry forward to new account	534.04
	5,894.04
	$27,360.37

Cr.

By balance brought forward	$19,305.25
" interest...	2,073.24
" scrip fees	5.75
" balance of working account ...	5,976.13
	$27,360.37

RAFFLES LIGHTHOUSE.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—A Hongkong newspaper gives the following as a "Notice to Mariners":—

The Harbour authorities here are in receipt of a telegram from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at Singapore to the following effect:—"Raffles new light dark sector not fixed." In the absence of any previous announcement here of the placing of the light in question in position, it is presumed that it is a revolving light.

The above might be supplemented by saying that the new scheme of the illumination of the Raffles Lighthouse out on the other side of Peak Island included, so far as we understand, a sector of about two-fifths to be permanently occluded south westward towards the Dutch Islands. The remaining three-fifths would be illuminated to give three consecutive flashes at stated intervals. The light has been installed and the work has been carried out by an expert from the famous firm of the Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham, who are the first-rank specialists for lighthouse illumination, employing varied and intricate arrangement of prisms and lenses. For some years their mathematical adviser was the late Dr. John Hopkinson, a Senior Wrangler of Cambridge. It appears that the new Raffles light was erected and installed exactly according to specification, as Messrs. Chance's agent affirms. But it was found on examination that, on coming into view of the illuminated area, the three flashes required were not exhibited, until well in front of the arc of illumination. Also that in what should have been the dark sector, light was visible on both sides within certain bearings. We believe that, very properly, the Singapore Harbour authorities would not agree to take over the light as specified on account of the discrepancies noted. For, obviously, to take over the light without its exactly conforming to the specified arcs of illumination and occlusion would have implied the misleading of navigation and a quite measurable danger to shipping. From what we hear the light will be seen at present as an all-round light which while it does not give all the information sought to be given by the darkened arc and the triple-flash illumination, will not in any way mislead. The matter is one which will probably be further discussed between the local Government and the Crown Agents.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 29th October.

H.E. Leung Ding Fan, a Cantonese, at present holding high office under the Imperial Government at Hupeh, has sent a despatch to H. E. Chow Fu, Viceroy-designate of the two Kwang, *en route* to Canton, in which he states that at the present slow rate of progress with the work and arrangements for the Canton-Hankow Railway, the Kwangtung community will never be able to complete the line with anything like expedition. H.E. Leung Ding Fan also mentions that between himself and the members of his family they own $100,000 worth of shares in the enterprise, and he has therefore prayed H.E. Chow Fu to come quickly and endeavour to get things pushed along as speedily as possible. No reply has so far been received from the Viceroy-designate.

FOR THE VICEROY'S GUIDANCE.

Canton, 29th October.

H. E. Fung Siu Chun, a Cantonese member of the Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking, has sent a lengthy private despatch to H. E. Chow Fu, the Viceroy designate of Canton, in which he gives a great deal of detailed information regarding the affairs of, and conditions prevailing in Kwangtung Province, for H. E.'s information and guidance. The most important subject dealt with is the Yuet-han railway operations; regarding which he says that the words "mercantile administration" in the prospectus and articles of association, are not meant to be read as intimating that the Government has no concern with the Company's affairs, but merely that it is a purely mercantile enterprise, the funds being raised entirely amongst the mercantile community of that province. But the business of course needs the protection of Government as though it were an official concern. It was feared that after the departure of H.E. Viceroy Shum from Canton, trouble might arise between the directors of the Company and the owners of the land they wished to acquire for the enterprise. He therefore sent the despatch to request H.E. the Viceroy-designate to do all he could on arrival in his new province to use his influence to keep the affairs of the Company running smoothly, even as was the case during H. E. Shum's Viceroyalty.

HIGH-PRICED LANDS.

A native of Pechili, Fung Ka Sieh by name, and a great favourite of H.E. Viceroy Shum, and who was formerly at one time land purchasing agent for the China-American Developing Company, called a day or two ago on the Namhoi Magistrate, and requested him to be good enough to send a despatch to the secretary of the Yuet-han Railway, asking that gentleman to furnish him with the details as to the number of parcels of land already purchased by the Company, where they are situated, and the prices paid for same. He stated that H.E. Viceroy Shum feared that the company was paying ridiculously high prices for the land they needed to acquire for the railway line.

JEALOUSY IN THE DIRECTORATE.

It is stated that the president, Chang To Chai, and the vice-president, Wong Chin Ping, are very jealous of each other since they joined the directorate of this Company. It is said that Wong Chiu Ping has prepared a report against Chang To Chai, to present to H.E. the Viceroy-designate, as soon as he arrives in Canton. It is also stated that Chang To Chai has handed a letter to each of the other directors of the Company, stating that it is necessary for him to return to his home at once to rest, as his health is much impaired. The date for which the notice was given of such intention was the 25th inst.

WANT INVENTORY OF STORES.

Messrs. Chang To Chai, president, and Wong, chief engineer of the Yuet-han Railway Co., Ld., have issued joint instructions to the chief storekeeper of that Company, that, as so much railway material and tools are arriving from abroad almost daily, it is their wish that the chief storekeeper shall supply them with a monthly return, at the end of each month, showing in detail the quantity of stores in stock, the quantity received, and issued, during the month, and then remaining in the storehouse. This return must clearly show whether any, and if so what, stores have been lent to the Honan, Hupeh, or other branches, or whether they were all used by the Yuet-han Railway Co., Ld., of Canton only, for the building of the line.

CHANG TO CHAI'S SUCCESSOR.

30th October.

H.E. Wu Ting Fang has had an interview with H. E. Viceroy Shum in the course of which H. E. Wu asked the Viceroy to memorialize the throne on his behalf, requesting that H. E. Wu, an account of increasing old age, might be allowed to retire from the Imperial service, in which he has so long held the post of President of the Board of Punishments. As soon as the shareholders of the Yuet-han Railway Co. heard this and learned of the possible retirement of H. E. Wu Ting Fang from the public service, it is understood that they at once proposed to ask H. E. to accept the presidentship of the company, in succession to Chang To Chai, in the event of H. E.'s being allowed so to retire. The result is awaited with much interest.

VICEROY SHUM'S INTERPRETER.

TO STUDY IN AMERICA.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 1st November

Some time ago Wong Kiu Choo, one of the Government students sent to America to be educated, returned to Canton but without completing his course. Wong, who is a favourite of H. E. Viceroy Shum, has since his return to Canton, and during H. E. Shum's viceroyalty, been employed by the latter as his English interpreter, but now, expressing a wish to return to America to complete his educational course, H. E. Viceroy Shum has expressed the opinion that he should be allowed to do so at Government expense, and has promised to do all he can to further Wong's wishes in this connection.

GLASS SAND.

RICH MINE AT WAICHOW.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 1st November.

Some time ago the Magistrate at Waichow sent a despatch to H. E. Viceroy Shum, in which he mentioned that four different spots had been discovered in which there was an abundance of what appeared to be glass sand. He therefore requested H. E. Viceroy Shum to send an expert glass manufacturer to the scene to examine the sand and report upon it, in order that they might know what to do with it. In compliance with this request H. E. Viceroy Shum sent a glass expert to the spot, who, after making a careful examination of the sand, reported that the mines were as rich as those in Seattle, U.S.A., and the quality as good as that used for glass manufacture in England, or Europe generally. Upon receipt of this report H. E. Viceroy Shum, it is said, stated that he would take the matter under his consideration, and see what was best to be done with this glass-making material.

H.E. CHOW FU

EN ROUTE TO CANTON.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 1st November.

A telegram has been received here from H.E. Chow Fu, Viceroy-designate of the two Kwang provinces, in which he states that he had arranged to proceed to Canton all the way in the C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *San Yee*, and started from Kiangling in that vessel, but, on getting on board, he says, he found there was no electric installation on board, and thus travelling would not be so comfortable for him as in a boat that had such an installation. Thus it was his intention to tranship from the *San Yee* at Shanghai to the same company's s.s. *Anping*, and in her continue his voyage to Canton *vid* Ho gkong. During the stay of H.E. Chow Fu in Shanghai the Kwong Chow and Shiu Hing communities were to hold special receptions in H.E.'s honour. H.E. Chow Fu expected to leave Shanghai on or about the 4th inst., arriving at Canton on or about the 8th idem.

H.E. AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Viceroy-designate of the two Kwang, Chow Fu, is taking a very keen interest in all matters pertaining to affairs in Southern China, and more especially to those in the two provinces over which he is just about to rule. Every newspaper touching however remotely on these subjects is read by H.E. Chow Fu with avidity, and as he has requested all his friends to keep for him copies of every newspaper, in whatever language printed, making any reference to the matters he has so much at heart, the papers are piling up in immense heaps, for H.E. to go through on his arrival in Canton. All matters of importance appearing in any of the newspapers are immediately telegraphed to H.E., who at once acknowledges their receipt by the same means.

ANTI-GAMBLING VICEROY.

Some days ago it became known that the gamblers intended to revive the Pak Kop Piu lottery, which was stopped some months ago. The vernacular Press, hearing of this intention, raised a strong protesting voice against it. The fact of this intention and the strong objection that prevailed against it, were at once telegraphed to H.E. Chow Fu, who in thanking the sender of the telegraphic message, said he did not know much about the matter then, but on his arrival in Canton he would give the matter his prompt attention.

THE TYPHOON FUND.

PEKING GOVERNMENT AID.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 31st October.

H.E. Viceroy Shum has received a telegram from the Board of Commerce at Peking, asking for a full detailed report of the disastrous typhoon which took place on the 18th September last. In accordance with this request, H.E. Viceroy Shum has sent a full report to the Board of Commerce. It is stated that this information was asked for as it is the intention of the Imperial Government at Peking to subscribe to the Typhoon Relief Fund.

VICEROY TING CHEN-TO.

"H.E. Ting Chen-to, at present Viceroy of Yunnan and Kwaichow, has sent a despatch to Viceroy Shum of Canton to the following effect:

"As I am about to take up my new appointment as Viceroy of Fukien and Chekiang, I hope you will hand over your seal of office at an early date to your successor, at the same time, I wish you every success during your term of office in Yunnan and Kwaichow.

[Seal of Ting Chen-to."]

OPPOSITION TO HIS APPOINTMENT.

It appears that those of the Foochow gentry who were concerned in the sending the other day of a protest to Peking strongly opposing the appointment of H. E. Viceroy Ting Chên-to, of the Yün-Kuei provinces, to Foochow to take up the post of Viceroy of Min-Chê, have been hard put to it to get out of the embroglio since the receipt of a telegram by the Foochow Telegraph authorities from that Viceroy demanding to know who were the persons that sent the protest to Peking. Several subterfuges have been since offered, all of which the *N. C. D. News* believes, were of no avail. The lastest is that a telegram in the name of Mr. Chên Peh-Chan, President of the Educational Association of Fukien province, was recently sent to Viceroy Ting-Chên-to denying entirely the charge that any protest has been sent to Peking.

WEDDING.

LEEFE-BELL.

Saturday's wedding was a very popular event, both the bride and bridegroom being well-known in Shanghai. Holy Trinity Cathedral was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the sacred edifice has seldom been so effectively ornamented with flowers. The principals, who had been married earlier in the day at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, were Mr. Laurence Noel Leefe of Hongkong, youngest son of the late Mr. Octavius Leefe of London, solicitor, and Miss Gladys Violet Bell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Hayley Bell, and Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg of Unkaza, Shanghai.

The Dean, the Rev. A. J. Walker, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Winning, conducted the service, which was fully choral. The bride, who was conducted to the altar by her stepfather, Mr. E. Jenner Hogg, looked very beautiful in a white satin gown, veiled in white chiffon, the bodice having a yoke of fine lace and the skirt being finished with a broad band of liberty satin ribbon, above which were embroidered lover's knots of seed pearls, supplemented by an exquisite design of ruched chiffon and satin ribbon. The bride's Court train was of satin brocade with a pretty design woven on it. She also wore a pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. J. H. Teesdale who fulfilled the duties of best man. Miss A. Macleod, Miss Dudgeon and four pretty little girls—Miss Doris Lavers, Miss Polly Gove, Miss Peggy Robertson and Miss Louie Gove—were the bridesmaids, and they each wore an amethyst brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. As the party left the Church the four little girls went before the bride and bridegroom scattering their path with flowers. The ushers were Messrs. H. Edblad, W. F. Wingrove, R. Fearon, L. Midwood, W. C. Murray, C. H. Ryde, R. N. Macleod, F. N. Fleming, A. Wilson and Lofas Jones.

Later in the afternoon Mrs. Jenner Hogg held a largely attended reception at Unkaza, where the handsome presents, including a large silver casket presented to the bride by members of the Light Horse, S.V.C., were displayed.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Leefe left for Japan, where the honeymoon will be spent.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

Owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to give yesterday a full account of the opening of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which we now present. There was a very large gathering of interested spectators, amongst them being Sir Henry Berkeley, the chairman of committee, Sir Francis Piggot, Colonel Darling, Hon. Mr. Bercombe Smith, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. H. F. Pollock, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Bishop Pozzoni, Dr. Clark, Dr. Jordan, Portuguese, German and Japanese Consuls, Messrs. Lau Chu Pak, Fung Wa Chun, Woo Hoi Chau, Ho Kom Tong, and members of committee.

When His Excellency the Governor arrived, Sir Henry Berkely, addressing him, said:—Your Excellency, the Committee of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition have invited you to be present this afternoon for the purpose of opening this exhibition. The object of the Committee is to promote a taste for and work in arts and handicrafts. The efforts of the Committee have been rewarded with success, and we hope that your Excellency will be able to say, when you have walked through the exhibition, that it is one worthy of the Colony, particularly the exhibits by the members of the ancient Chinese race whose civilisation dates back for thousands of years, governed by men of a nation that stands in the forefront of the ranks of Western civilisation. Sir, we ask you now to declare this exhibition open and to enable you to do so we present you this key, with which we as is your Excellency to formally open the exhibition (Applause)

His Excellency—Sir Henry Berkeley, ladies and gentlemen:—I have often read or heard it said with regard to some book written by a passing visitor to a place that he has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion about the place, and that the book therefore would better not have been written. I think in the case of a visitor who has only been for a few days or weeks in a place and who has not had an opportunity of hearing the views on questions affecting the place of residents there, that this criticism is probably correct. On the other hand, I think that where a visitor has been himself for some months a resident, where he has hap, and taken advantage of opportunities of discussing these questions with members of all classes of the society of that place, that he is even in a better position to write about it and to make up his mind as to its wants than the man who has resided there all his life or even a long number of years, because he brings with him a power of comparison with other places that the long resident has lost. It is for this reason that I make mention of the notes as to the wants of this Colony which I entered in my note book between the 29th July, 1904, when I arrived in the Colony, and the last day of that year. I find some sixteen wants of Hongkong entered. First of all there was the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Secondly, there was the Tytam Tuk extended water scheme. Thirdly, there was the Chung Shu Wan junk shelter. The fourth note was "annual flower show and art exhibition" (applause). The others I need not mention. These notes were not entered necessarily in the order of the importance I attribute to the public works, but in the order in which they occurred to me or were presented to me. I remember that I did then as I do now attribute considerable importance to art exhibitions. What I was struck with on first arriving—if I may be forgiven for saying so—was the utilitarian feeling of the place. So much was the sense of beauty bliterated in many of its inhabitants that they even failed to realise the natural beauty of Hongkong. Since then I have had it said to me over and over again by visitors—"How is it we were not told that Hongkong was beautiful. We were told that it was a large commercial port. We were told—inaccurately, I think—that it was an unhealthy place. We were never told that it was one of the most beautiful places in the world." The utilitarian feeling is to a certain extent natural. I remember being told of the usual reply of the shopkeeper when it was being resented to him that he was making an apparently exorbitant charge—"We don't come here for our health" (laughter); which means that most people are out here to make money. That is quite a legitimate desire, as it means the support of wife and family and in a minor degree one's self. Others are here with the idea of advancing their positions, also quite legitimate ambitions, and mingling with all every one has in various proportions some higher aim. But I don't think it can be said that people are here any more for the cult of beauty than they are for the benefit of their health. At the same time there is no reason why we should not make things around us as beautiful as we can. If I have to be all day in my office there is no reason why I should not sit on a beautiful chair rather than an ugly office stool. If a lady has to spend a large part of her time in writing chits, there is no reason why she should not write them on pretty paper, or that she should send them round with a hideous chit-book. I firmly believe that things of beauty do move away a pall from our dull spirits. I think anything we can do to make the dull surroundings of our life more beautiful should be done. It is not necessary that we should have expensive things, because cheap things are quite as well if they are beautiful as expensive ones. The hope that some improvement in the prettiness of things around us might be helped by art exhibitions was justification for the note which I entered in my small book here. Later on I took a further step, because an entry in a note book does not help matters much. You will probably remember—or to be accurate you will not remember—that at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 7th September, 1905, I said that I saw no reason why, in view of the various minor arts, lace-making, silverworking bookbinding, etc. being practised here, a periodical art exhibition should not be a success. These remarks acting, I think, on the desire which was communicated to the papers by an hon. and learned member of the Council to hold a photographic exhibition has, I think, resulted in our being here to-day to open the first exhibition of the arts and crafts of Hongkong. If I have claimed somewhat egotistically some credit for initiating the movement I certainly cannot claim the credit for it being the success that I believe it will prove to be. That is entirely due to the energetic work of the committee, the chairman of which is Sir Henry Berkeley, and of its secretary, Captain Marchant. I am sure our thanks are due to them for their good work (applause). I trust the exhibition will prove so successful as to result in it being repeated every year. This leads me to a somewhat kindred matter about which I have been looking for an opportunity to say a few words. I am strongly of opinion that we ought in this Colony to have a permanent museum. I visited an excellent one in Colombo; I believe there is one in Singapore. At Hongkong we have crowded in that little room a nucleus of an important museum. Until we can transfer it into some more spacious accommodation, Hongkong's museum will not be worth anything. I had hoped that the Government would have been able to make some provision in the estimates for a museum. I have looked for some time at a building near the Kennedy Road tram station which would be suitable for the museum. Now I see it is about to be made into a boarding house (laughter) and my hopes of our museum are becoming somewhat dim. Still, I may have the good fortune before I leave the Colony to be able to propose a vote for a museum, or failing that, perhaps some public spirited and wealthy lover of this city will step into the breach (hear, hear). You have come here to-day to worship the beautiful in the collections that have been prepared and not to listen to me speaking. While all the temple is prepared within I will not keep you to make you nod drowsily outside. Holding in my hand as a symbol this beautiful key, for which I desire to express my thanks to the committee, I declare the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of 1906 duly opened (applause).

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

In view of the breaking off on Thursday of the negotiations for the new commercial treaty between Italy and China it is useful to recall the exact wording of Article XI of the Peace Protocol of 1901. The English translation reads: "The Chinese Government has engaged to negotiate amendments judged useful by the Foreign Governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation, and other subjects touching commercial relations, with the view of facilitating these." Five years have elapsed and China's record in regard to the fulfilment of this solemn engagement, which was one of the conditions upon which the Powers have acceded to the desire of China to see the situation created by the disorders of the summer of 1900 come to end," gives a very partial indication of honest effort to carry out her part of the compact then made. The office for Treaty Revision was opened at Shanghai and after a year of negotiation the first of the new Treaties—that with Great Britain—was duly signed on September 5, 1902. A year later the treaties with Japan and the United States were signed simultaneously on October 8, and in 1904 the treaty with Portugal was completed. Since then, however, the new outbreak of anti-foreignism has prevented any further conclusion. Last year the German Commissioner found it impossible to frame any acceptable terms and the negotiations were left uncompleted when Dr. Knappe left for Home; now the hostile spirit encountered places the Italian Commissioner in a position of direct protest.

Of the treaties already signed it need hardly be said that the outcome so far has been almost unappreciable. Many of the most important clauses depend for their translation into practical effect on the adhesion of all the Treaty Powers. For the rest there has been no fulfilment yet of the engagements with Great Britain, the United States and Japan to initiate and conclude the revision of the existing mining regulations, to provide a uniform national coinage, or to provide effective protection for trade-marks. The substitution for internal likin of an enhanced import tariff is a reform which cannot be but of immense advantage to China herself, seeing that the complications of collecting the dues will be materially reduced. That it will benefit also the nations whose manufactures and goods are seeking markets in China is apparent from the fact of their readiness to agree to the enhanced import duties as "compensation." Others of the Powers, however, have comparatively little to gain from the proposed change, while the increased tariff, of course, bears against their interests. Not without reason therefore they are seeking some little set-off as the price of their agreement, and we believe it was on this point that the breach occurred in the Italian negotiations. It was erroneously reported in the native Press yesterday that the difficulty arose through a demand by Major Nerazzini for the opening of the towns Shaohsing and Wusieh. A request to that effect was made earlier in the negotiation but was not pressed. What was eventually asked could have been granted without any derogation to China's dignity or forfeiture of her interests, and its denial was not so much a refusal to yield one particular point, as a determination to concede nothing whatever.

The question now becomes whether any other of the Powers will consider it worth while to open negotiations at all for treaty revision, without some fresh understanding, and whether other steps will not be required to enforce a fulfilment of this engagement of the Protocol. It is not a matter of a rebuff to Germany or Italy, but a matter of the attitude generally of China towards foreigners, and of her good faith in redeeming pledges, which extricated her from a position of complete helplessness. From the Chinese point of view also it is a matter of postponing indefinitely the freedom she seeks from a series of galling disabilities under which she labours. Each of the new treaties so far concluded contains clauses holding out promises leading up to the abolition of extraterritoriality, to the prohibition of the importation of morphia, and to the assembling of a joint commission to investigate the missionary problem and to devise means to secure permanent peace between converts and non-converts. With every fresh adhesion to these principles China has gained a point, but she is ready, it would seem, to sacrifice all these, for the pleasure of flouting the foreigner and of repudiating her pledged word.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LD.

To the Editor of the
"SHANGHAI MERCURY."

Sir,—The opening given by you, Mr. Editor, to the discussion of the latest scheme in connection with the Dock Company, bids fair to give free expression to the opinion formed on this subject, if one were to judge from the correspondence which has hitherto appeared. And it is only natural that a question of such moment to a large section of the community should call forth a discussion of its merits and demerits in the columns of the daily papers to give as wide a circulation to the views entertained and as long a time to those interested in their digestion, as it is possible to do, hence this appeal by various correspondents to the editors of the daily papers to have their communications given space in the journal's valuable columns. Trusting you will extend to me the same indulgence you are courteous enough to accord to others, I shall jump *in medias res*, and promise you to encroach as little on your valuable space as the exigencies of the subject would permit.

The circular letter which has given impetus to this discussion is, to say the least, most lacking in details. Partaking somewhat of the nature of a prospectus, it is yet most reticent in matters of prospects, the revenue to be earned, and the foundation on which the calculations of the signers of the requisition have been based. Why the requisitioners have elected to keep silent on such vital points they alone can tell; and to furnish the owners of the Dock Company with these necessary bits of information at the last moment would be asking too much of the overtaxed good-nature of these gentlemen, to say nothing of the suspicion that the policy adopted smacks very much of what is termed in the States "railroading" a measure through Congress. But still, passing over what we will indulgently characterise as an oversight, taking the figures of cost to be in accordance with prices prevailing now, let us, by inference, try to form an opinion as to whether reasonable hopes of success could be expected from such an enterprise as is proposed.

The capital required for the launching of the undertaking is Tls. 3,000,000 say the advocates of the scheme. Very well. Now to this has to be added interest for the four years which will be required before the company could be reasonably expected to earn anything. This interest calculated at 7 per cent.—many a good mortgage gives much higher rates than this here—brings up the capitalised value of the concern to about Tls. 4,000,000, to speak in round figures. So much for the question of cost. Let us see if the earnings would justify the expenditure. Shall we take the most prosperous of similar concerns as a guide to draw conclusions from?

The S. and H. W. Land Godown Company, possessing the pick of Shanghai's warehouse district, with its godowns which, to be on the safe side, could not be less than 60 or 70 in number, in the year of its highest prosperity, when trade conditions were abnormal and the congestion of cargo unprecedented, if such a company with its long experience and old constituents earn the sum of Tls. 640,000, what could be reasonably expected from a company with neither connections nor experience and which, more likely then not, will be having its prospective earnings based on exceptional conditions?

Then again, since no sane man could expect a continuation of conditions brought about by overspeculation in goods fostered by the late war and the present rise in exchange, it would be only natural that one should conclude that four years hence, when the proposed company will have attained wage earning power, housing area for goods will be much less in demand than at present, with the inevitable consequence that competition will become much more keen and fierce. How will it fare then with the proposed addition to our existing godown companies?

If the utterance of such a member of the community as the late head of Jardine's are worthy of being taken for guidance, and they should be so, at the last annual general meeting of the S. H. W. and G. Co. he warned the shareholders against expecting a maintenance of the dividend paid for the year then expired; and though we are seeing now that he was a little premature in his predictions, it remains nevertheless true that it would be folly to indulge in dreams of such continued prosperity, when all the merchants, the backbone of interchange of commodities here, are suffering heavy losses from the same abnormal conditions which are the prime cause of the Wharf Co.'s prosperity.

What conclusions then are to be drawn from these facts?

The first is that one should be most rigorous in his analysis of whatever is proposed to him before giving his adherence thereto.

The second is that in making calculations one should not base them on exceptional circumstances, for then he would be sowing in folly what he will be harvesting in sorrow.

The third and most important conclusion to be drawn is that this scheme smells very strongly of the speculator, since, if legitimate enterprise was what animated its incubation, why this ominous silence on the question of income and expenditure? The property has been extensively advertised for sale for months past, yet it is safe to infer that not one of the tenders submitted (if there were any) could have been anywhere near what the book value of the property stands at, otherwise in issuing their circular the directors would have submitted the tender as an alternative measure. And, as the propounders of the scheme are sound business men, and not embarked on a mission of philanthropy, one has got to be very far seeing indeed to know why it is that those who are at the bottom of the scheme are ready enough to offer as price for some property which is far in excess of what anyone is willing to offer for it, or worse still, what nobody wants to buy.

Omar Khayyam in one of his quartains says: "Take the cash and let the credit go" and the wise Dock shareholders would do well to take his proportion in cash rather than participate in a scheme which cannot be expected to earn Tls 300,000 which would be required for distribution among its owners, after paying all operating charges, etc., etc. The present dock company has caused many a heartburn to investors here, but vain are the regrets of those who put much faith on the luring words of—visionaries. Has the lesson been of benefit to them or is it to be thrown away?

Before concluding, permit me to say that I am neither a speculator nor an investor; all the interest I have in any public company does not go beyond having registered in my name a few shares in the telephone company in order to entitle me to a shareholder's rebate.

And now just one remark more and I am through. It will be readily conceded that to be placed in such uncongenial surroundings as a frying pan could boast of is not usually regarded as conducive to one's comfort and enjoyment, and very laudable, indeed, are the efforts of those so unfortunately situated in trying to get into more temperate climates. But, "look before you leap" is a very good precept to follow; for unless the resident of the frying pan obeys this injunction, he runs great risk of jumping into the fire.

Enclosing my card and apologising for encroaching so much on your valuable space,

Yours faithfully,

WARY BIRD.

Sir,—The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.'s shares have for some years been one of the principal Gambling Stocks on the Stock Market, and the Shanghai public has as usual gone from one extreme to another: a few years ago the shares were considered cheap at Tls 300, to-day everybody is afraid of them at 100 Taels, and both extremes have very little reason. But the Shanghai public has always been like that and always will be.

We all know that times are bad in Shanghai, but I think the shareholders in the Dock Co. after the prosperous years they undoubtedly had, could very well afford to sit tight now for some time, and be content with small dividends. They have a magnificent property that is sure to improve in value from year to year, and business cannot always remain at the lowest ebb.

Even the Kiangnan Arsenal, with no capital to pay interest on, may not in the long run be such a very dangerous competitor. We all know what Chinese management means and the position of the Kiangnan Dock on the river is not at all in favour with shipping men.

The criticism of "Warning" in the *N. C. D. N.* of the scheme put forward by certain shareholders to sell a part of the Dock property and form a Godown Co., is not quite a fair one. Whether the promoters are able to raise the necessary money or not, remains to be seen, but to the unbiassed mind the scheme is not quite so wild as "Warning" makes it. That the heads of these big shipping firms consent to serve on the committee cannot be against the scheme.

The building of wharves may take a long time, but the building of Godowns does not take years, so by building Godowns on the Old Dock land, the new Company should be able to earn money, if not to pay dividends, within a year from its start.

The security for the proposed Debenture loan is not the land only, but also the buildings to be put up to the value of one million taels and that security ought to be enough.

If this scheme does not appeal to the majority of shareholders and is thrown out at the meeting, I do not see why the Dock Company itself should not start to make some revenue out of the land in question by building godowns. They may begin in a smaller way than this and the Dock Company can certainly raise the money at 6 per cent.

Whatever happens I can see no cause for despair. Times are bad and shipping especially, so dividends are sure to be small, but times cannot remain bad for ever, and one of the independent liquidators of the Farnham Co. was heard to say, that the company's method of taking stock was admirable and that their books were absolutely clean, so we may depend on that the whole of the property is there as stated in the accounts.

Yours etc.

HOPEFUL.

October 27.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

Referring to the condition of the shipbuilding industry along Kizu River, Osaka, the *Asahi* observes that the small shipbuilding yards on the river are very slack in consequence of the depression to the marine transport business of late. With the few exceptions at the large yards, no orders for the construction of any new vessels have been received, while the repair of steamers is being delayed as much as possible by the owners. For this reason the business at the shipbuilding-yards along the river has fallen off by some 40 per cent. as compared with this time last year.

The Fujinagata Shipbuilding Yard is now building a steamer of about 500 tons, a steam-launch of about 18 tons for the Osaka Customs, and eight wooden lighters for the Kobe Pier Company, while two O.S.K. steamers, the *Kiigawa* and *Toba*, are docked there for repair.

The Nakamura Shipbuilding Yard has temporarily suspended operations.

The Ono Shipbuilding Yard is building a steamer of 380 tons for the Tosa Steamship Company, and an iron steamer of 800 tons and a wooden steamer of 620 tons available for sale, while the *Takasakimaru* is being repaired there.

The Osaka Dock Company is repairing two O.S.K. steamers under 400 tons, and building none. The Sora Shipbuilding Yard is building three wooden steamers of 500, 165 and 27 tons respectively, and repairing four steamers—the *Matsuyamamaru No. 1, Unsei-maru No 3, Aioi maru No. 3 and Myobo maru.*

The Harada Shipbuilding Yard is building two iron steamers of about 350 and 90 tons for sale, and a wooden steamer of 270 tons for the proprietor of the yard, and is repairing three steamers. The Mihar, Hazama, Matsui and Kishimoto yards are building a few small steamers. In all, steel or iron steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of about 2,700, and nine wooden steamers with an aggregate tonnage of about 2,300, are being built along the Kizu River, in addition to a steamer of about 4,000 tons to be named the *Nagata maru No. 20*, which is to be laid down at the Fuji Nagata Yard, and a steamer about 90 feet long to be commenced shortly at the Nakamura Shipbuilding Yard.

Plates and other iron for shipbuilding and boiler-making have been largely imported in anticipation of the new Customs Tariff. In consequence of the great activity in shipbuilding witnessed last year, there is an ample supply of these materials, the market price for which has advanced by 5 to 10 per cent. over the rate last year, with a still upward tendency. Under all circumstances, the cost of building steamers is unchanged. The price of an ordinary passenger and cargo boat, including hull and engines, is about Y200 per ton for an iron vessel and Y150 for a wooden vessel under 500 tons; and from Y230 to Y260 per ton for iron vessels, and Y180 to Y200 for a wooden vessel under 200 tons.

The price of sailing-vessels, junks and lighters remains unaltered, but it being more convenient to build such vessels at places where timber is abundant the trade of Osaka is being diverted along the coast of Tosa, Hyuga, Ise and Shima provinces, where wood can be had cheaper. During last year only a few of these boats above 100 tons were launched at the yards along the Kizu River.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

"PROS" AND "CONS" OF THE EXCLUSION MOVEMENT.

An Oakland message to the *Asahi* states that the Japanese Association in San Francisco has made repeated protests to the Board of Education against the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools, but without result. Over 200 Japanese children are now out of school. The Japanese residents are taking steps to institute legal proceedings against the Board of Education and a general meeting of Japanese was to be held yesterday (23rd).

The telegrams received at San Francisco from Japan, conveying details of Japanese public opinion on the action of the education authorities—especially the leading articles of the *Asahi*—appear to have made a very strong impression in America. A conference of American pastors now being held at Oakland has adopted a resolution condemning the course taken by the San Francisco authorities. It appears that the Governor of the State of California has received instructions from Washington in regard to the agitation, and immediately communicated these instructions to the Mayor of the city.

A number of Japanese restaurants in San Francisco have found it impossible to carry on business on account of the threatening attitude of the Americans. On Sunday night the office of the Togasaki Shoten, a Japanese firm, was attacked by a mob and partially destroyed. Anti-Japanese agitations have broken out at Los Angeles.

According to a Tokio dispatch, Mr. Luke E. Wright, the U.S. Ambassador in Tokio, has expressed surprise at the exclusion of Japanese children from schools in San Francisco. He has immediately communicated with the Washington Government asking for full information of the real state of affairs, and an answer is expected in a few days. Mr. Wright is reported to have expressed his regret that there should be any among his countrymen who would resort to such measures. In his opinion, the movement may have been started by only a small section of the local community for their own purposes, and the event may have been exaggerated by newspaper correspondents. The American nation is in sympathy with the Japanese, and the U.S. Ambassador is confident that recent events in San Francisco will not disturb the friendship existing between the two countries.—*Japan Chronicle.*

ANDRE Weinberg, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, West Point, was the defendant in an assault case heard before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Thursday. He was charged with assaulting George Kramson in the Home last night. It appeared that complainant went to defendant and begged him for a drink. Defendant fisted him on the jaw instead. Defendant explained to the Court that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he did. A fine of $5 was imposed.

THE JAPANESE RICE CROP.

SOME UNFAVOURABLE REPORTS.

The prospect of the rice crop for 1906, which promised to be an exceptionally abundant one, has undergone a great change lately, and the outlook is now considered somewhat unfavourable. A Japanese paper states that in Tokyo, Saitoma, Chiba and Kangagawa Prefectures the grain is very unsatisfactory, though the plants have grown very well. In these places the harvest, it is feared, will not exceed four *to* per *tan* (300 tsubo) such an unfavourable state of affairs is not confined to the neighbourhood of Tokyo. The condition of the rice crop is worse in the north-eastern provinces, especially in the districts along the Pacific coast. In some places in Fukushima and Miyagi, the crops are again almost entirely ruined, though the general condition is better than last year. In Yamagata, Akita and the Hokkaido, the crop promises to be a fairly good one. In Niigata and Toyama the harvest is estimated to be about that of a normal year. The failure in the Tokaido district is attributed to the gloomy weather and low temperature prevailing at the beginning of the autumn.

In the districts along the Japan Sea coast the weather has been comparatively favourable. In the Kwansai district and Kyushu, everything has been favourable for the rice crop, and the growth of the plants has generally been very good. The result of the harvest in these districts is estimated to be above that of a normal year. Generally speaking, the result of the harvest this year may be estimated at not less than 43,000,000 *koku*. This estimate shows a decrease of about 8,000,000 *koku* on the first forecast issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and a decrease of about 5,000,000 *koku* from the second forecast that was published.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

REMARKABLE SPEECH AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The agents at Honolulu of the Pacific Mail and other steamship companies are urging the Governor of Hawaii to prohibit the landing of Japanese immigrants by tramp steamers. According to the *Fiji* it is proposed to prohibit these immigrants from landing on the ground that the quarantine system in this country is not rigorously enforced in this branch of the emigrant traffic.

In the United States it appears that the anti-Japanese movement is rapidly gaining ground, and in addition to the various societies which have been organised the Commercial and Industrial Bureau at Hawaii has urged the necessity of some measures being taken to restrict Japanese immigration and influence. It is also stated that President Roosevelt is in favour of such legislation, and that the exclusion of Japanese will be a plank in the platform of some parties during the Presidential campaign. An association has been formed to agitate for the exclusion of Japanese and Koreans from the United States, and 217 political bodies in California have joined. Nearly four and a half million signatures have been obtained to the roll of this anti-Japanese Union.

A Californian Senator, speaking at a meeting at San Francisco, declared that the Japanese were more to be dreaded than the Chinese. The Japanese were moderate and diligent, and were especially skilful in imitating the arts and industries of foreigners—hence they were the most dangerous in the world. The American nation must at once adopt some legislation to prevent their ingress into the United States. In ancient times, continued the speaker, the Asiatic peoples embarrassed European countries with military aggression, but at the present day, although the aggression was peaceful, it was none the less dangerous.

From these reports it would seem that the anti-Japanese spirit in the United States is not confined to any one small section of the community, but is spreading through the States along the Pacific Coast.—*Japan Chronicle.*

TANJONG PAGAR DOCKS.

RECONSTRUCTION WORKS.

It is understood that plans are either ready or nearly ready for the execution of the great reconstruction work contemplated in connection with the taking over of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company's property by the Government. The decision that the minor Harbour scheme must be proceeded with has entailed a certain abandonment, at least for some years, of the original Lagoon dock plans in their entirety. The landward side of the Lagoon scheme is to be held more or less in abeyance, but that side that will run parallel with the wharves and be worked in connection with these will be included in the general reconstruction scheme. The feature of the greatest interest is the construction of the new graving dock which is to be situated between the P. and O. wharves and what is known as Keppel Harbour, formerly New Harbour. This fine dock, when completed, which may be in four or five years time, will prove an Imperial asset of high value in addition to its general utility for the larger classes of ocean-going steamships. It is to be some 817 feet long, 100 ft. wide and 30 ft. depth on the sill. The dock will be arranged as two docks, of different lengths, in continuation with an intermediate caisson to allow of the two sections being worked separately. For the reception of the largest class of ships the intermediate caisson would be floated out, giving abundant length room and to spare for such a liner as the giant *Mauretania* or such a battleship as the *Dreadnought*. If our information be correct, as we believe it to be, the actual cubic capacity of the new dock will be larger than any dock now in existence. The whole question of big battleships and huge ocean liners implies a coincident increase in the size of docks, and it is manifestly a matter of commonsense business foresight that dictates the construction, at Singapore, of such a dock as will accommodate the largest type of vessel that the needs of peace or war may send out to the Far East.—*Singapore Free Press.*

THE SALUBRITY OF HONGKONG.

ITS VALUE AS A MILITARY STATION.

The following editorial appears in the *Singapore Free Press*:—In the old sailing days regimental reliefs abroad were few and far between, and a battalion would often lie in one station for a long period of years before it was moved to cantonments elsewhere either by route march as in India, or by sea transport. Now-a-days every cold season there is something like a "general post," while the movement of time-expired men homewards and fresh drafts outwards goes on steadily. And the British battalion in the East is now never more than ten years in one station. This frequent change is a full moral and physical stimulant to the men, and what with modern barracks, well ventilated, and under the best of hygienic supervision, the health of the Army in India and colonial station is good, with occasional exceptions arising from individual carelessness, and resort to native bazaars, where food and drink may be so easily infected. A reference appearing in a mail paper brings this great change for the better well out: the station alluded to being Hongkong. That station, at the time of the taking over of Hongkong as a British possession in 1841, and for many years afterward, had an evil reputation for malarial fevers, such as often occur where ground in the tropics is broken up for the first time. It was commonly supposed that the decomposition of the granite laid bare in the preparation of foundations for the erection of barracks and other buildings in Hongkong was to blame for the heavy mortality among the British troops stationed there. Like Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, not so many years ago Hongkong was deemed a veritable white man's grave. The object of the letter is to show that the prevalence of malaria in China is one reason why opium is so largely used as prophylactic (as opium eating in India for the same purpose). Mr. D. N. Reid writes as follows:—

China is a malaria-stricken country, as will be seen by reading the following extract from Major-General Sir Alexander B. Tulloch's interesting book. "Recollections of Forty Years' Service": "We arrived at Hongkong at the beginning of November (1858), and joined the 2nd Battalion, then quartered on board an old three-decker, the *Princess Charlotte*, until the shore barracks were vacated by the 59th, which had been nine years at Hongkong, and in that time had buried the regiment three times over. The mortality in those days was appalling, as we were soon to find out. The Royal landed in November, 1858, and by the same time next year they had lost from fever and dysentery, out of 800 men, no less than 225. There also died in the same time half the women *and all the children*."

Happily, things are quite otherwise now-a-days with Hongkong as a military station, which in those days could only be reached by sailing troopship round the Cape of Good Hope. The depression caused by a feeling of remoteness from home must have had no small share in helping up the malaria mortality of half a century ago.

CHINESE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

By the steamer *Lai Sang* yesterday, says the *Free Press* of 24th ult., there arrived in Singapore a Chinese Education Commission consisting of Mandarin Wang Fang Cheung and Yun Yow Leong, head of the Chinese College at Canton. The Commissioners are to visit all the Chinese Schools in the Straits Settlements and Dutch Indies, and instruct the teachers in the system of teaching in vogue at the Canton college. This step has been taken so that Chinese boys educated in these schools may, if they desire, proceed to Nankin and Peking to continue their studies in the colleges there. The students passing out of the colleges will then be eligible to hold Mandarin offices.

In view of this visit it is interesting to note that Chinese Schools where education is imparted on the Imperial System have been opened in the Straits and Dutch East Indies this year.

RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

GENERAL MANAGER'S MONTHLY REPORT.

The following is the General Manager's report of the working of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., for the four weeks' ending 6th October, 1906.

The accompanying sheet of mine measurements and assay results of prospecting work shows a total of 337 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review; made up of 15 ft. sinking, 75 ft. driving and 247 ft. crosscutting, as against a total of 300 ft. for the previous month.

MINES.

Bukit Koman:—440 Level, Drive South.—This has been extended 12 ft., bringing the total to 192 ft. The lode, 51 in. wide, gives an average assay of 3 dwt.

440 Level South, No. 1 Winze.—Here 11 ft. has been sunk, making the total depth 56 ft. The lode averages 38 in. wide, and is worth 6 dwt.

440 Level North.—The crosscut west has been advanced 25 ft., making a total of 68 ft., without striking anything of value and has been stopped. A crosscut east has been started and taken 19 ft.

340 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 11 ft., making a total distance of 463 ft. The lode has again disappeared—some mixed matter for 29 in. wide, assayed 1½ dwt. A crosscut is now being put off to the east to further explore this end.

340 Level North, Drive on Hanging Wall Branch.—To this has been added 8 ft., making a total of 39 ft. The lode, 55 in. wide, assays 5½ dwt.

Crosscutting for Stope-filling: 131 ft. of this work has been done.

Stopes.—Ore has been raised from the following:

Above the 440 Level (2 stopes) Lode 75 in. wide, and worth 6½ dwt.

Above the 340 Level (2 stopes). Lode 90 in. wide, and worth 8 dwt.

Above the 240 Level (2 stopes). Lode 84 in. wide, and worth 4 dwt.

STOPE MINE.

160 Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 34 ft., making a total of 227 ft. The lode averages 49 in., and is worth 14 dwt.

160 Level, Crosscut East.—This has been extended 31 ft., bringing the total to 297 ft. The rock passed through has been well defined. The distance estimated to intersect the East Lode is spent within a few feet, but owing to a flatter inclination of the rock we shall probably have to go a few feet further. Water is now making very freely, which is a promising indication.

60 ft. Level, Drive South.—This has been driven 10 ft., making a total of 255 ft. The lode averages 104 in. wide, and is worth 7 dwt.

60 ft. Level, Crosscut West.—This has been advanced 21 ft., making the total 236 ft.

Stopes: Above the 160 ft. level (2 stopes). Lode 83 in. wide, worth 7 dwt.

Above the 60 ft. level (1 stope). Lode 104 in. wide, worth 10 dwt.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Winze below the No. 2 Level.—This has been sunk 4 ft., making a total depth of 41 ft. The lode, 46 in. wide, assays 10 dwt.

No. 2 Level, South Crosscut.—This has been advanced 20 ft., making a total of 265 ft. This has served to provide waste for filling, but has revealed nothing of value. A crosscut west has been started.

Stopes.—From below the No. 2 level (1 stope) —lode 44 in. wide, and worth 8 dwt.

Separate Cost Sheet and Milling Returns accompany this.

Milling Returns.—4 week sending 6th October, 1906.

BUKIT KOMAN.

Stamps working:	40
Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 0,68 days for clean up and 1 day to effect earlier transport of bullion.	
Ore milled:	2,417 tons Bukit Koman 893 tons Stope Mine. 3,210 tons Total.
Amalgam collected:	2,264 oz., producing
Retorted gold:	730½ oz.
Smelted gold:	726.812 oz.
Average yield per ton	4.52 dwt.
„ value of tailings	1.35 dwt.

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 7½ days	crushing 97 tons of mine ore and 2,135 tons of surface ore.
No. 2 „ „ 28½ „	
Total 2,232 tons.	
Amalgam collected:	340 oz., producing
Retorted gold:	157½ oz. „
Smelted gold:	156 oz.
Average yield per ton	1.39 dwt.
Total tons crushed:	5,442.
„ gold won	881.812 oz.
Average yield per ton:	3.24 dwt.
„ Fineness of bullion	940.567

W. H. MARTIN,
General Manager.

THE LATE CAPT. BARNES-LAWRENCE.

In the obituary notice of the late Capt. Barnes-Lawrence, the *L. & C. Express* says:—The Governor of Hongkong, Sir M. Nathan, has sent the following telegram (received at the Colonial Office on Oct. 2) to Lord Elgin in announcing the death of Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N.:—"Regret to report death of Captain Barnes-Lawrence to-day, result of exposure on Sept. 18. This is heavy loss to Government of Hongkong and shipping community." The news of the death of this officer will be received throughout both the naval and colonial services with deep regret. From the meagre reports which have reached his friends and the Colonial Office there can be little doubt that he met with his death as a direct consequence of the faithful discharge of his duties in the terrible typhoon which burst on Hongkong on Sept. 18. Captain Barnes-Lawrence took a keen interest in the social and spiritual welfare of the places in which he served. The splendid King Edward the Seventh Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Gibraltar was erected in great measure through his exertions and he left that port carrying with him many proofs of the great regard in which he was held by all classes of the population, both civilian and military.

SAFEGUARDING OF BRITISH SUBJECTS

AND THEIR TRADE IN CHINA.

"The people in the interior of the empire are being taught that there is danger to be feared from foreigners' designs upon China, and that they must, therefore, be prepared to defend their country against them." "Mysterious omens and tokens of the gods' displeasure are reported from the provinces too. Young lads and girls are losing their queues (pigtails and plaits) in the night. Chickens are robbed of their wing feathers, money is taken from locked chest and mysterious tokens left instead." So letters from China inform the writer. All these are signs that old residents will recollect occurred both before the massacre of the French at Tientsin in 1870 and the Boxer troubles some thirty years later, writes "W. F." in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

But arousing the dormant suspicion and dislike of foreigners, inbred in the Chinaman, the result of his colossal ignorance of Western methods and purposes, continually played upon too, as it is, by the anti-foreign element, is a most dangerous proceeding, even if the motive underlying it were only to reconcile him to the creation of a huge army, with its reserves, on Japanese lines. The "American boycott" riots, the attack on the foreign settlement at Shanghai, the murders of the missionaries and other British subjects, the stabbing and leaving for dead of an Australian doctor—an ordinary tourist—are all the direct result of this artificially worked-up animosity. By the display of tactful firmness a British Government can always ensure that no serious trouble will come in China. But let Peking once grasp the fact that a British Government is weak and incapable, as is the case at present, and the relations between the two countries at once get into a tangle such as we now see, till repeated cases of bad faith and outrages compel a resort to drastic action. Thus, with regard to the Chinese Customs, the latest development is that Sir Robert Hart has twice received "verbal instructions" from his new Chinese superiors to continue the administration of the Customs as heretofore, and that he proposed returning to Peking to issue a circular embodying those instructions. But such verbal messages are nothing but an added insult, and quite tally with Prince Ching's "terminological inexactitudes" in answer to the "gentle remonstrances" (to which the ever well-informed Peking correspondent of the "Times" sarcastically alluded), when his Highness Ching repeatedly declared that "nothing has been changed" regarding the control of the Customs. Now Sir Robert Hart will only be really reinstated satisfactorily when a fresh Imperial Edict is issued cancelling the former one of May 9, which appointed Tang-shao-yi and his colleague "Comptrollers of the Customs." For not until these interlopers are removed, their offices closed, and their large salaries withdrawn, and Sir Robert's office restored to its proper status as a Department of the Chinese Foreign Office, will this be the case. If that is not done we know, in Sir Robert Hart's own words, what will happen—that is, "the absorption and disappearance of the inspectorate sooner or later." Now, the inspectorate, *i.e.*, British control of the Customs, is the bulwark of British trade in China. Without it this would, as Peking desires it to do, fall before the insidious attacks of the anti-foreign officials and the system of universal corruption now prevailing. What this would mean is little realised by our Government or people at home. For the amount of British capital invested, one way and another, in China, and dependent on the continuance and prosperity of our trade there, is little short of the amount represented by the National Debt! The "Times," ever its ready supporter, and sometimes, in the past, the sole guardian of British interests there, estimates that more than £250,000,000 of British capital is locked up in Shanghai alone.

Then there is the old question of piracy on the Delta and adjacent waters. In this connection the writer's friends state that the funeral of the Rev. R. J. MacDonald, M.P., was made the occasion of a most remarkable demonstration of respect and regret by the British and Chinese communities who attended it in large numbers; whilst both were equally indignant at the loss of such a valuable life (which will be severely felt in educational, medical, and many other circles) through the ferocity of the Delta pirates, who blew the doctor's brains out whilst he was attending to the grievously-wounded captain. The removal of the anti-foreign Cantonese Viceroy Shum, whose lax administration was held responsible for these outrages by British and Chinese public opinion on the spot, was not due, the writer believes, to our people's outcry, but to his trouble with the powerful Guilds of which the *Pall Mall Gazette* gave an account last April. The new Viceroy, Chau-fu, as the writer recollects quite well, is a very good official, but old and weakly. He is known to be Yuan-Shik-kai's "man," however, which accounts for the appointment, and may get him help at need. But as our present Government is evidently quite content to leave the safeguarding of British subjects, their shipping, and trade to the care of Peking and the local authorities, plus "gentle remonstrances" when murders or attempts to plunder or molest these occur, it may interest the reader to know how those same authorities, act after being gently "remonstrated" with. After five piratical attacks or attempts on British steamers (besides the capture of an American hill vessel) had occurred in these waters in about as many weeks, his Excellency Shum, who was not only Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, but Hoppo and Governor of Canton, issued a proclamation addressed to his subordinate officials, announcing that, "after long and careful investigation, he has discovered that the guarboats which should patrol the West River have become scattered about like the stars in heaven or the chessmen on a board." His Excellency therefore ordered General Wong-Pui-Tsung, who is well known for his ability in discovering robbers, to take a "sufficient number of powerful braves" and proceed at once to Suman-su, Fuwan, and that district, where he is to make a *successful* search for the pirates, and also discover if they or any of their booty are being concealed by villagers in the vicinity. Now, after the stir that had been made, and the trouble given to his Excellency, it goes without saying that such a "successful search" is bound to occur. The unmerciful "squeezing" of the unlucky villagers who were alluded to in the proclamation, too, will, according to "old custom," be quite a matter of course. But any one who knows what the "powerful braves," otherwise Yamên runners of Mandarin soldiers, who are employed to make such raids really are, will feel quite certain that if by any chance the Delta desperadoes—the real culprits, that is—were found at home, the celerity with which those "powerful braves" would execute a strategic movement to the rear would constitute a record! But the writer would ask in all seriousness how his countrymen, and especially the men now governing us, who are nothing if not humanitarians of the most sentimental kind, can ever countenance such childish and useless acts of cruelty as Chinese Mandarins, when left to their own devices, perpetrate whenever the British Government permits the duty of capturing pirates to devolve entirely upon China, instead of taking the direction of affairs (diplomatically termed "co-operating,") and so securing that satisfactory steps are taken to ensure the punishment of the *real* ringleaders and assassins when a case of piracy and murder occurs of which the victims are British subjects? For, at the best, the men decapitated last month will have been criminals in custody for other crimes; at the worst, poor wretches who, to avoid actual starvation, will agree to accept a certain sum to ensure a provision for their spirits in the next world—and then confess and suffer the punishment for a crime that they have not committed, in this!—unless there is a suspicion that some of the men arrested may be guilty, in which case they are tortured till they confess and can be executed. Indeed, out of forty "captures" in this instance, only three of the prisoners could be suspected of complicity. But one of the leaders was arrested in Hongkong, he having imprudently showed himself in Kowloon. That these pirates may almost cease for a little while will doubtless be pointed out as proof that the Chinese authorities have been successful. The real reason for this, however, is that the pirates will be lying low whilst every gunboat and Mandarin guardboat is on the "qui vive," and, meanwhile, they are having a good time in the gambling houses, opium shops, and houses of ill fame, which they always patronise after a big haul, the last of the outrages attributed to them being the storming of the Customs station at Sam Shui. [There is no truth in the report of the raid of the Samshui Customs as our readers well know.—Ed., *H.K.T.*] They were from one to two hundred strong, and were armed with Winchesters and revolvers. This they went through and thoroughly looted, and though a large force was sent from the nearest military station—when an alarm was given—they got away with their loot, losing only a few killed and seven prisoners in fighting their way through. But whether we turn to the lack of security for foreigners, who are now forbidden to travel in certain districts, or to the last and very serious breach of faith with this country, the stopping of the Canton and Hongkong Railway (viâ British Kowloon) construction, on a most frivolous pretext, which has just been added to the already long list of similar signs of ill-will to this country, or to the danger of a fresh Boxer outbreak, the outlook in China becomes more serious with every mail. Perhaps, too, it might be advisable for Lord Kitchener to consider if, in the near future, he will be able to spare an army corps from India for a campaign. For as those who can recollect China from the 'sixties, and know the history of our relations with her Court since the year of the "Great Queen's" accession, are well aware, such a course as that which our Government are now pursuing there has always ended in the necessity for the despatch of an expedition from the neighbouring empire. The report of the intended strengthening of the British and French Legation guards at Peking is a straw that shows which way the wind blows, as may also be the murder of the Austrian Vice-Consul at Tientsin—who was a German because the Chinese people detest his countrymen above all foreigners, owing to the doings of "the Mailed Fist" in China!

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

3 p.m.

Buyers:—National Banks $47. Hongkong Fires $332½, China Fires $95, H.K., C. and M. Steamboats $27, Shell Transports 30/-, Raubs $9½, Hongkong Docks $151, Shanghai Docks Tls. 102, Humphreys Estates $11¾, Dairy Farms $17, Electrics $15, Tramways $215.

Sellers:—Hongkong Banks $820, Unions $775, Cantons $300, Indo-Chinas $73, China and Manilas $23, Douglases $40, China Sugars $145, Kowloon Wharves $90, Hongkong Lands $105, West Points $50, Cottons $13, China Bornsos $10, China Providents $9.25, Ices $136, Ropes $25, China Light and Power $10, A.S. Watsons $12½, Powells $8.

Sales:—Hongkong Fires $132½, China Fires $95, H.K., C. & M. Steamboats $27, Dairy Farms $17.

Nominal:—Hongkew Wharfs Tls. 227½, Hongkong Hotels $112½, Cements $19.

THE YARN TRADE.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

THE POSITION OF DEALERS.

In their report dated 2nd instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Patit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 19th ult., since when there has been nothing fresh to report in the yarn trade.

On the 17th inst. the second of the Agreements mutually agreed upon between dealers and importers for the suspension of operations comes to a termination, and on the following day (18th inst.) our yarn market opens for business again. In view of the high rate of exchange ruling, coupled with the slackness of demand for yarn for the cold season in the North, we anticipate that, upon resumption of business, prices will rule five dollars lower than the respective quotations in our circular of 24th August last, when prices were given for the transactions which transpired immediately preceding the first of the agreements referred to above. While stating the probable decline as one of $5, we cannot be at all positive as to the exact figure; this will, of course, be determined by importers' hastiness to clear their holdings as well as by the extent of consumers' wants.

Referring to our circular of 5th inst., wherein allusion was made to a circular of great import issued by the leading firms of Chinese dealers, we have, on the present occasion, to note the receipt of another circular from the same dealers and bearing date the 23rd ult. This latter communication is addressed to all the foreign firms of importers who, up to date of writing, have not yet met to consider the proposals therein submitted.

In modification of the previous proposals, to which no reply has yet been returned, the dealers submit a substituted set which they claim as being suited to present circumstances and as being "the best possible terms they can offer."

That our subsequent comment on the fresh propositions may be rendered the more intelligible we append the propositions *verbatim* as embodied in the circular letter under consideration. They are as follows:—

"1. That the importers allow the differences on the dealers' purchases to be divided into three equal parts at time of taking delivery, that one third or one-part be paid in cash on delivery, one third or one-part to be paid by Promissory notes at 12 months' date, and the balance or the other third in 24 months from time of delivery. Such Promissory Notes to bear interest at 6% per annum.

"2. That the Importers allow the yarn dealers 12 months' time to clear off all their purchases on the understanding that the yarn dealers will take at least ¼ of their holdings every 3 months.

"3. That the Importers will forego and not collect from the yarn dealers the usual 2 cents per bale per day charged for Godown rent, Insurance and Interest on the uncleared cargo, as well as on the cargo already cleared. That future purchases of cotton yarn, be cleared by the yarn dealers within 3 months from date of purchase, after which date the Importers shall be at liberty to re-sell the yarn at the then market rate, and all differences shall forthwith be paid by the yarn dealers concerned.

"4. That the Importers enter into an agreement with the undersigned yarn dealers, agreeing to sell their cotton yarn to them exclusively for the term of 3 years, and not to sell or deal with any other yarn dealers old or new, so long as the names of such yarn dealers do not appear in the agreement.

"The undersigned yarn dealers agree to purchase about 200,000 bales of cotton yarn from the Importers every year for the term of 3 years. Such 200,000 bales to include the present stock of uncleared cargo, while the Importers agree not to ship or sell their yarn to Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Canton and all places on the North and West Rivers, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Kwong-chow-wan, Haiphong and Yunnan.

"5. If the foregoing 4 proposals are approved of by the Importers, the yarn dealers will make a deposit of 50 cents per bale upon delivery whether purchased before or after the agreement. Such deposit to bear interest at 6% per annum, to form a fund to secure the undersigned yarn dealers against any default they may incur towards the Importers on account of purchases made after the execution of the agreement. If any of the undersigned go out of business, after clearing all their purchases made since the date of the agreement and after settling up all accounts relating to same, their contributions towards the guarantee fund after all deductions (if any) shall be refunded to them together with the interest due thereon. No refund, however, shall be made until the fund reaches the sum of $100,000. Payments of the 50 cents per bale deposit are to be made by the yarn dealers until the fund reaches a total of $250,000 when such payments shall cease.

"In case of failures or other causes, diminishing the total of $250,000, the yarn dealers shall resume payment of the 50 cents per bale until the fund again reaches $250,000 when such payments are to again cease."

The observations we have to offer on each of the clauses *seriatim* are as follows:—

Clause 1, as stated before, is dependent upon the Compradores for its acceptance or rejection. Importers have no say in the matter.

Clause 2, the arrangement proposed is subject to the decision of Importers who have to discuss the question among themselves.

Clause 3 embodies no new feature to alter the relative position between importers and their principals in Bombay to whom reference has been made on the occasion of the first representation and, as before stated, by whose instructions Importers will have to abide.

Clause 4, 1st section, is much too restrictive and binding on Importers to be acquiesced in by them in a spirit of perfect equity. It must accordingly be rejected. Importers reserve to themselves the liberty to sell to any firm of dealers on the guarantee of their compradores.

The limitations sought to be placed upon Importers by the second sub-section as to the places of export do not commend themselves to acceptance. The zone comprised within the ports mentioned is already represented by agencies of importing firms and, naturally, Importers do not care to forego the liberty as heretofore of shipping yarn to Coastal and Riverine ports.

The inducement held out of a minimium purchase of 200,000 bales each year for the next three years is not attractive. Imports are not quite so anxious for Chinese to buy so large a quantity; their eagerness is that dealers should buy for actual requirements and effect immediate clearances so that Importers should be in a position to guage the *exact position of the market* and can be regulated by dealers' actual wants. It is a healthy market that is sought to be created rather than that a fictitious one established.

Clause 5 provides for a measure of precaution concerning dealers alone with which Importers have nothing to do.

Arrivals:—Per s.s. *Kumsang* (from Calcutta) and *Ceylon Maru* and *Malta* (from Bombay) of about 2,500 bales.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 2,500 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 32,000 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 105,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India	T.T.	at Rs. 170½	per cent.
„	Demand	„ „ 171	„
London	T.T.	„ 8h. 2.3 1/16d.	=$
„	Demand	„ „ 2.3 7/16d.	=$
Shanghai		„ Tls. 72½	=$100.
Silver		„ 2s 9/16d.	per oz.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE s.s. *Kinshan*, having completed her small repairs by the Dock Co., resumed her run on Monday. She went up to Canton this morning.

MR. H. H. J. Gompertz sat for the last time on Wednesday as police magistrate. He leaves the Magistracy to take up his new appointment as attorney-general. We wish him success in his new office.

OWING to the departure of Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz from the Magistracy, Mr. F. A. Hazeland presided in the large Court on Thursday and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne had charge of the small Court.

A SNAKE measuring six feet in length and about four inches in circumference was captured a day or two ago in the yard of Togo Terrace, Kennedy Road. The reptile was first seen in the fowl house.

THE contract for repairing the U.S.T. *McClellan* has been awarded to Singapore, the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board agreeing to complete the work in seven months, the period the Hongkong Dock Co. agreed to do the work in.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at nine o'clock on Thursday, only one arrest was made by the police in the Central district. The man was brought before the Court this morning on a charge of hawking vegetables without a licence. Fined.

THE Water Police proceeded against two sampanmen before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of making fast to the s.s. *Hatching* while she was entering the port to-day. They admitted the offence and were fined $50 each.

THE engagement is announced of Norman D. K. McEwen, 91st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. McEwen, late of China, and Jean, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keswick, of Verdley-place, Fernhurst, Sussex, and Mable, Kirkcudbrightshire.

P. C. 112 BERRIE summoned the master of the steam launch *Wui On* before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, on Tuesday, at the Police Court, for carrying fifty-seven passengers in excess on the 26th instant. The *Wui On* is a Yau-ma-ti ferry launch. The master admitted the charge and a previous conviction and was fined $75.

MAN WOO and Lee Kee, pork dealers, of stalls Nos. 176 and 139, respectively, Central Market, were summoned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Tuesday, charged with being in possession of false scales. Inspector Withers prosecuted. The men admitted the charge and his Worship fined them $75 each.

AN aged Chinaman came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning. "You are charged with hawking vegetables within the limits of the Wanchai market," said the Court. "I was not," replied the old man, "you ask the policeman who charged me if I was hawking!" The policeman said he was. Fined $3.

THE M.M. s.s. *El Kantarah*, which left Hongkong on the 19th ult. and arrived at Shanghai on 25th idem, experienced the full force of the typhoon and had to jettison about fifty tons of coal and 150 tons of water ballast. She did not put into any harbour, but kept her nose to the wind at slow speed and completed the voyage without any mishap.

WILLIAM Stewart, a foreman, employed at Quarry Bay Shipyard, prosecuted a fifteen-year-old Chinese boy before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Monday, for stealing a copper steam pipe, valued at $20, the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The lad admitted the charge and was ordered to be detained in gaol for three days and to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

A GAMBLING raid at No. 61, Temple Street North, Yaumati, at eight o'clock on Wednesday, resulted in the capture of seventeen coolies, who were interested in a game of *ngau pai*. The raid was conducted by Inspector Macdonald. The prisoners were charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court on Thursday, when the two leaders were each fined $25 and the others fifty cents each.

A COOLIE, who was employed on a cargo-boat discharging cargo, alongside the s.s. *Vandalia*, yesterday afternoon, slipped into the captain's cabin when that gentleman was absent and removed a box containing eight singlets, valued at $20. He was arrested leaving the vessel. Taken before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

DEATH has removed another resident of Shanghai, in the person of Mr. W. R. Prior, who died at the Nursing Home about 4 a.m. on 27th ult. The deceased was about 29 years of age and came out about three years ago from South Africa, where he had been sketching for London papers. During his stay in Shanghai he had been connected with several papers and was well known for the excellence of his sketches. The deceased was taken ill some time ago with typhoid which was followed by pneumonia.

A COOLIE, no occupation, and no address, wanted to make Mr. F. A. Hazeland believe at the Police Court this morning that it would be impossible for him to take away anything that belonged to another. He was charged with the larceny of an umbrella and a bundle of clothing. "I was walking along the street yesterday afternoon," he said. "Suddenly a policeman seized me and then I realized that I had something under my arm. How it got there I could not say!" Sequel: Three weeks' gaol and four hours' stocks.

GEORGE Henry Griffin, a stoker, on board H.M. ship *Kent*, opened the head of Ericksha coolie last night with a stick, and had it not been for the intervention of two soldiers, who had to overpower the sailor before they could relieve him of his stick, he would in all probability be standing his trial on a more serious charge this morning. However, the charge against him at the Police Court to-day was one of assault. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne fined him two dollars and ordered him to give the coolie fifty cents as compensation.

ABOUT 10.30 a.m. on the 17th ult., the U.S.S. *Helena* was somewhat damaged by the N.D.L. steamer *Meiles* at Nanking. The *Helena* was at anchor and the *Meiles* came down river and rounded to under the stern of the cruiser and went up river, and when off the port bow began to drift down river, and in so doing she raked the port side of the *Helena* as far aft as the quarter, besides the swung clear. The *Meiles* was but slightly damaged, losing a side light which was afterwards recovered from the warship. The damage done to the *Helena* is stated, amounted to about $1,800 Mexican.

THE case against the accountant, who was charged with stealing a bank deposit note for $4,000, under circumstances already given in these columns, came to a conclusion at the Police Court on Saturday last. The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. Detective-sergeant Martin Earner prosecuted, and Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, defended.

IF any sign were wanting of the approach of what we call the winter season in this Colony, it is surely to be found in an observance of the energetic manner in which coolies are everywhere engaged hauling down and packing in their swaddling clothes, the punkahs, which have been so necessary and welcome for the last six months, and which, like the dormouse, will now hybernate, until the advent of the next hot season calls for their resuscitation.

THE Viceroy-designate of the Min-Ché provinces, it is reported from Peking, is to be given some equivalent appointment in the capital instead of going to Foochow to take over his new post. This is said to be the result of his Excellency's unpopularity in the provinces and especially in Fukien, whose gentry and merchants it may be remembered sent a petition to Peking protesting against his Excellency's appointment over them on the ground that his Excellency did not "suit conditions" in the Min-Ché viceroyalty.

"YES," said a witness in a case in the Summary Court before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, "I know the defendant. My firm had many transactions with him. Formerly he bought goods and always paid cash for them; afterwards he adopted the credit system, and then he didn't pay." "Then, why did your firm continue to supply him with goods?" asked his Honour. "Because another man promised to pay for all goods purchased by defendant," said the witness. "A very comfortable arrangement for the plaintiff," remarked his Honour, "if it had been carried out, but unfortunately for him it wasn't, hence these proceedings."

A COOLIE by name Kwok Yeung, who gave the police to understand that he lived at No. 12, Tai Wo Street, Wanchai, walked into the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company's premises, at North Point, on Tuesday afternoon, annexed four dollars' worth of copper, and got arrested. He came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Wednesday, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and three hours' stocks. "This makes the second attempt during the last two days of coolies trying to separate the Company from its copper," said an officer, "and it would not surprise me at all to hear that the next coolie is charged with attempting to steal one of the oil tanks!"

MAK Cho, a coolie, no address, was probably longing for a taste of gaol life when he did what he did on Sunday. Walking up to a cigarette shop at No. 2, Morrison Street, West Point, Mak picked up a small glass case, containing some seventy odd packets of cigarettes, in front of a crowd of people, put it on his shoulder, and proceeded to walk off. The shopkeeper vaulted the counter in good style, and seized Mak, who was in no hurry to get away, some yards away from the shop. He came before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, on Monday, at the Police Court, and pleaded guilty with a triumphant smile on his countenance. Three weeks' hard labour and six hours stocks was Mak's sentence.

CHAN King, a seaman, employed in the Water Police Station, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Thursday, charged with attempting to accept a bribe of $5 from the manager of the Kwong Sze Shing engineering shop at Yaumati, yesterday. Defendant called on the manager of the works on Wednesday and demanded $5, saying that if he did not get it somebody would be arrested. The manager said he would go and get the money, but when he returned with Sergeant Appleton, of Yaumati Police Station, defendant had left. He returned to the works yesterday. A policeman was waiting for him and he was arrested. His Worship sent accused to gaol for three months.

THE C. N. S. *Kweiyang*, which left Shanghai for Newchwang on 21st ult., put back to Shanghai and arrived there on 23rd, having suffered slight damage in a collision with the str. *Admiral von Tirpitz*, near Shaweishan. In the collision the damage sustained by the *Admiral von Tirpitz* was all above the water-line and above the 'tween decks. The bow of the *Kweiyang* swept away the hand-rail and several deck fittings of the *Admiral von Tirpitz* from amidships aft, but it is thought that the damage can be repaired in about fourteen days. The *Kweiyang* is damaged about the bows, above the water-line, and her stem is twisted. One of the probable causes of the collision was the abnormally heavy N. E. swell.

WE learn from the *Nagasaki Press* that a number of Japanese gold coins were discovered recently by the workmen employed in the reconstruction of the bridge near the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank at that port. Up to late in the evening 165 ten-yen gold coins had been found in the side of the creek and it was expected it would reveal more. Policemen were stationed in the vicinity to prevent any being found and secretly disposed of. It is believed that the coins are a portion of the Y10,000 "lost" at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's Nagasaki agency on May 15th, 1902. A great search was then instituted in the creeks and other places, but only Y800 was recovered.

CHAN Tang Kee, *alias* Chan Sing Hoi, a building contractor, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court to-day, on a charge of embezzlement. The complainants were the owners of the Ping Kee iron shop, of No. 24, First Street, West Point. The sum involved amounted to $286.35. Until the 15th ultimo defendant had been employed as manager of the complainant firm. On that date it was alleged he received $1,007 on behalf of the firm, but instead of entering that amount in his books he entered $720.65 and was said to have pocketed the balance. When he left the firm and the Colony. A warrant was issued for him and on returning to this port yesterday he was collared. Mr. C. F. Barlow, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The case was adjourned.

A RUSSIAN named Petrankoe Hekol was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Wednesday, at the instance of Sergeant Counsell, charged with stowing away on board the steamer *Yawata Maru*, from Nagasaki, on the 26th instant. The defendant said he had made a "mistake" and boarded the wrong ship. When the *Yawata Maru* arrived in port yesterday the police went on board in answer to the call flag. They were informed by the ship's officers that two Russian stowaways were on board. A search followed, and Hekol was found, but the other had disappeared, it being the opinion that he had left the ship soon after her arrival and went ashore. The police removed Hekol to the station and the other Russian is being hunted for now. Hekol was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE s.s. *Sam Cheong* still lies submerged alongside the west side of the Hillier Street Wharf. Divers have already placed two wire hawsers round her, while a third is expected to be in position in a day or two, when efforts will be made to lift her. It is expected that the s.s. *Kwongchow* will be raised very shortly and got ready for docking, while the s.s. *Hongkong*, which turned turtle, is so full of air that she is kept up, and it is anticipated that the work of raising her will be an easy task.

WHILE a bricklayer was at work on the scaffolding outside the Hongkong Hotel shortly before nine o'clock on Wednesday he lost his hold and fell to the ground, landing on his head. The distance was about sixteen feet. Several pedestrians, who witnessed the accident, went to the unfortunate man's assistance, but death had already intervened. His remains were removed to the mortuary. Friends later identified the man as Yeung Yung, eighteen years of age.

LAI Chun, who said he was an artist employed in the leather trade, pleaded guilty on Monday at the Police Court to a charge of attempting to steal a chopper and a sharpening stone from the ground floor window of No. 47, Hollywood Road, last night. The accused was seen loitering about the sidewalk outside the shop for some little time, and the master of the shop, having his suspicions of the man, gave orders to his *fokis* to watch him. Nearer and nearer defendant got to the window, where the chopper and the stone lie. Getting near enough he stretched out his hand to get the things, but instead of getting hold of the chopper, a hand from inside seized the outstretched hand and hung on to it, while another *foki* rushed out and captured accused. Mr. Gompertz passed sentence of fifteen days' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

INSPECTOR Robertson and several men from Shau-ki-wan Police Station, assisted also by Sergeant Lee and a *posse* of men from No. 2 Police Station, made a record gambling raid at Quarry Bay on Sunday. Twenty policemen rushed a house (No. 12, Quarry Bay) occupied by Shipyard men, while the game was going good and strong, and made the record capture of sixty-five men, after the excitement was over. This gang was paraded three deep before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court, on Monday. Eight of the men were charged with keeping a gambling house, the remainder being charged with gambling. No money was seized in the raid, it being alleged that one of the men gathered up the stakes as soon as the police broke in and threw it into a ditch. The defendants were found guilty, and the eight leaders were asked to forfeit $50 each, and the remainder $3 apiece.

LATE on Tuesday night a report was made to the police at No. 7 Station, West Point, that a young woman named Emily Ellen Wade, a nurse, employed by a family at the Peak, was missing. A description of the woman was given, and information was telephoned to the different stations, asking them to keep a look-out for any person corresponding with the description given. The police made a search for the woman, but it proved fruitless. On Wednesday, however, an employee of the Water Works informed Inspector Collett that he had seen the body of a European woman in the catch-water of the Pokfoolum reservoir. The police went out with an ambulance, and when the body was got out of the water, it was recognised as that of the missing woman. The remains were later identified in the mortuary as that of Emily Ellen Wade. There is no doubt in the minds of the police that the woman committed suicide, and the motive for her taking her life is said to be disappointment in love.

A VISITOR to the Volunteer Camp complains strongly, at the behaviour of some of the volunteers on Sunday evening. He states that there was an arrangement for a launch to return to Hongkong at 6.30 p.m. to convey returning guest to this side, but owing to the conduct complained of it was past eight o'clock when she got away. As the time set for the departure of the launch was a very convenient one, a number of ladies elected to return by her. But, says our informant, when it came to embarking, the Volunteers with their bags and baskets in their hands made a rush for the boat hustling and jostling everybody out of their way, so that whoever else might miss that launch at least they would not. As a result, several ladies were badly jostled about, while in two instances small children were nearly knocked into the water. "It was a disgraceful scene," concludes our informant, "for nothing could have been more unmanly or unmannerly than the behaviour of men from whom, being Citizen Soldiers, better things might have been expected."

WITH a swelling over his left eye as large as a good-sized tomato, Cheong Chik, a carpenter, employed in a carpenter's shop, at No. 25, Upper Lascar Row, made a complaint to Inspector Ritchie on Monday afternoon, that he was assaulted, and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. In consequence of the complaint Wong Lam, a shoemaker, residing on the first floor of the same building as that of the carpenter, was arrested. The complainant, with a bandage over his eye, appeared at the Police Court on Tuesday to prosecute his assailant. He said that he occupied the ground floor of No. 25, Upper Lascar Row and accused the first floor. Of late he and his *fokis* have been annoyed by water from accused's floor dripping down on them while they were at work. There was a repetition yesterday afternoon, and he shouted to the men above to stop it. Accused came down holding a hammer, and without saying a word, struck complainant over the left eye with the hammer, knocking him over. The charge was proved and the shoemaker was fined $20.

Ships Passed The Canal.

28th September—*Caledonien, Idomeneus, Achilles, Sunda.* 2nd October—*Glenturret, Armand Behic, Benmohr, Den of Kelly, Memnon.* 6th October—*C. Ferd Laeisz, Erzherzog, Franz Ferdinand, Polyphemus, Prometheus, Tonkin, Hakata Maru, Kamakura Maru.* 9th October—*Formosa, Sachsen, Myrmidon.* 12th October—*Alcinous, Hyson, Java, Polynesien, Silesia* (Ger.), *Rhenania.* 16th October—*Benlomond, Benvorlich, Diomed, Peshawur, Saxonia, Albenga, Benledi, Cardiganshire.* 20th October—*Andalusia, Ernest Simons, Prinz Heinrich, Oceana, Sado Maru, Atholl, Iyo Maru.* 23rd October—*Glenroy, Prometheus.* 26th October—*Glaucus, Nubia, Salaste, Montgomryshire, Siberien.* 30th October—*Helene Rickmers, Peleus, Oceana, Socotra, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Teucer, Foxley, Namur.*

Arrivals at Home—25th September—*Ambria, Nordkap.* 28th September—*China.* 1st October—*Nubia.* 2nd October—*Wakata Maru, Prinz Ettel Friedrich, Alesia, Orestes.* 6th October—*Yunnan, Caledonien, Patroclus.* 12th October—*Achilles, Hakata Maru.* 15th October—*Sunda.* 16th October—*Glenturret, Spesia, Sachsen.* 20th October—*Polynesien, Schuylkill.* 23rd October—*Memnon, Polyphemus.* 26th October—*Diomed, Indrapura, Sado Maru.* 29th October—*Java.* 30th October—*Benvorlich, Jeanie, Silesia,* (Ger.)

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	$125	£1,000,000 $10,250,000 $250,000	$1,712,472	£1.15/- @ Ex. 2/1½=$16.47 for first half-year 1906	5½ %	$820 sellers London £95
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£12,735 $150,000	$74,099	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$47 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,675,000 $200,000	$133,638	$20 for 1905	6½ %	$300
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£1100 0 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185 5:9	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30/.1906	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	$250	$100	$2,000,000 £200,000 $331,111 $1 153,814 $569,379	$2,752,271	Interim div. of $30 for 1905	4½ %	$775 sellers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	$100	$60	$800,000 $61,278 $15,887	$508,334	$12 and $3 special dividend for 1904	8½ %	$172½ sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $220,488 $2,646	$344,098	$6 for 1904	6½ %	$95 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,220,928	$422,618	$25 for 1904	7½ %	$332½ buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$6,000	$6,563	$1½ for 1905	6½ %	$23
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	$50	$50	$264,718 93,562	Nil.	$2½ for year ended 30/.1906	6½ %	$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $600,000 $144,356	$5,464	$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7½ %	$27 sales & b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	£120,000 £280,018 £3,999	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=$1.69	6½ %	$73 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	$50	$50	Tls. 40,000	Tls 23,156	Interim div. of Tls 2½ a/c 1906	9 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	£40,000 £4,144	£107,815	Interim div. of Tls. 1½	6½ %	Tls. 101 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000			£65,000 £32,967	$218	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	30/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	10 $5	Tls. 98,000		$1.50 $0.75 for year ended 30.4.1906	4½ % 3½ %	$29 $20
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 305,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls 81,200	13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 %	T. Tls 50 buyers
SUGARS.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	2,000	100	100	$8,000 $450,000 $86,119	$40,914	Final of $15 making $25 for 1905	17½ %	$145
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	$132,588	$2 for 1907	...	$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2½ for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 83 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000 £26,011	£12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/1 for year ended 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9½ sellers
Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	600,000	G $10	G $10	None	G $909,050	Final of 50 cents making G $1 for 1905	7 %	G. $14
North Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	15/10 £1	£4,873	£8,745	No 12 of 1/- 38 cents	...	$10
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$70,000	$8,915	$2 for 1905	6½ %	$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	40,000	$50	$50	$550,000 $66,160 $20,000	$20,040	$2½ for a/c 1906	6½ %	$90
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	$49,500	$392,087	$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 %	$152 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	$6¼	$6¼	388,000	$2,221	$1 for 1905	6½ %	$16½
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 102 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 57,065	Tls. 57,665	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6½ %	Tls. 227½ sellers
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8½ %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	...	Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	$25	$25	$30,000	$8,418	$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10½ %	$28½ sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	$15	$15			$2.40 on $12 for 1905	13⅓ %	$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	$15	$15	none	$4,719	7 % on $7½ for 1905	...	$15½ buyers
Do. (Founders')	123	$15	$15			None	...	$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,075 $19,075	$10,057	$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 %	$112½
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$67,839	Interim div. of $3½ account 1906	6½ %	$108 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 29,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	16⅔ %	Tls. 13½ buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	$100	$100	none	$4,699	Final of $6 making $10	12½ %	$80 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	$208,386 $50,000	$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	$11½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	7,000	$50	$30	none	$574	$2½ for 1905	6¼ %	$19
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,493	52,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5⅔ %	Tls. 97 buyers
Do. do. (new issue)	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 25	Tls. 170,000				Tls. 55
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$772	Interim div. of $2 account 1906	8 %	$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	18,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 %	Tls. 72½ sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$110,000	$21,670	$1½ for the year ending 31.7.06	9½ %	$13
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 70 buyers
Kwok-hung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 85 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7½ %	Tls. 325 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	1,000	$100	$100	none	$1,066	$7 for 1905	7 %	$100 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£814	£856	1/3 per share for 1905	8½ %	$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	$10	$10	$9,000	$1,097	$3 for 1905	9½ %	$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	none	Nil.	$1 for 1904	...	$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	3,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	16⅔ %	Tls. 61 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$1,319	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	100,000	$10	$10	$8,000	$1,581	80 cents for 1905	8½ %	$9½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	$25,000	$2,864	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 %	$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	$10	$10	$410,000 $500,000	$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for ½-year ended 30.6.06	10⅔ %	$19
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$20,893	$2½ for year ending 28.2.06	10 %	$25 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$2,568	$1.00 60 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8 %	$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld.	1,250	$100	$100	$10,000	$2,796	1st div. of $20 for 10½ months ending 18.10.05	10⅔ %	$215 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$80,000	$3,776	Int. div. of $4 for ½-year ended 30.6.06	8 %	$236
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	50,000	$10	$10	$61,000	$5,813	$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	7½ %	$21 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$2,500	$88	Final of 50 cents making $1 for the year	13⅓ %	$7½
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Third interim div. of Tls. 7½ making Tls. 22½ so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06	9⅔ %	Tls. 232½ buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	$10	$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3½ account 1906	6⅔ %	Tls. 125 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	12½ %	Tls. 49 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 (Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	10⅔ %	Tls. 132½ sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5⅓ %	Tls. 90 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175 7,200	£20 £20	£20 £15	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for ½-year 1906 Interim div. of 5/- for ½-year 1906	... ...	Tls. 350 sellers Tls. 290 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $41,934	None	...	$22 buyers
Tsam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8½ %	$6
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim div. of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7⅔ %	Tls. 105 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	$10	$4	$25,000	$752	70 cents $9.90 for year ended 31.5.1906	8⅓ % 6⅔ %	$8 $150
Do. (Founders')	100	$10	$10					
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	$7,734	Final of 50 cents making $1, for 1905	7½ %	$12½
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$4,500	$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	$8

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA, for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, Ice House Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5300 | 光緒三十二年九月十七號 | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906. | 六拜禮 | 號三月一十英港香 | $30 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... „ 21,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED..... „ 3,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 13,700,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO.	HONOLULU.
NAGASAKI.	SHANGHAI.
LYONS.	NEWCHWANG.
SAN FRANCISCO.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	PORT ARTHUR.
TIENTSIN.	CHEFOO.
PEKING.	DALNY.
KOBE.	TIE-LING.
LONDON.	OSAKA.
NEW YORK.	

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARRS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ 4 „
„ 3 „ 3 „

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1906. [19

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
„ „ „ 6 „ ... 3½ „
„ „ „ 3 „ ... 2½ „

T. P. COCHRANE
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [23

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORISED.....GOLD $10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $ 3,250,000
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „ „ „
3 „ 3 „ „ „ „

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
H. PINCKNEY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [20

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

L. ENGEL,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [287

DENTAL SURGEON.

G. DE PERINDORGE.

DIPLOMA: PARIS.

Latest Improvements including PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

HOTEL MANSIONS,
Pedder Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [617

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.—
Sterling Reserve.....$10,000,000 } $20,250,000
Silver Reserve .....$10,250,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS. $10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq.	A. J. Raymond, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.	R. Shewan, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.	H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
D. M. Nissim, Esq.	

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—H. E. R. HUNTER.
ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1906. [21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [22

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Berlin:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction, der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warschauer & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.

Frankfurt a/M.:
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Jacob S. H. Stern

Hamburg:
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1906. [24

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,500,000 (Paid-up).
Reserve Fund .....Fl. 1,628,850.19 (£135,737).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Sub-Office:—THE HAGUE.
Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London:	The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.
	Swiss Bankverein.

Paris:—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Berlin:—Deutsche Bank.
Brussels:—Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Vienna:—Union Bank.
Rome:—Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 % per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 % per annum.
„ „ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ „ 3 „ 3 „ „

J. BOETJE,
Manager.

16, Des Voeux Road Central. [1044

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [18

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	FORMOSA..... Capt. B. W. H. Snow.....	About 4th November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE..... Capt. E. J. Martin, R.N.R.	About 7th November	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [4

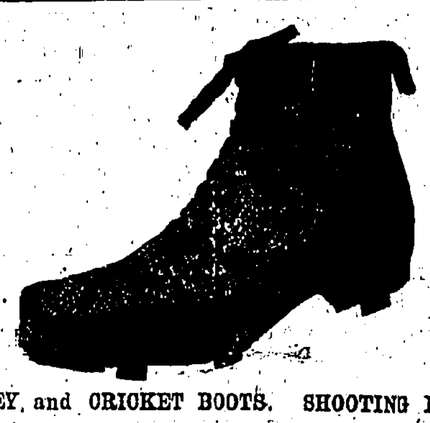
Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED NEW STOCK OF

FOOTBALL BOOTS.

CHROME AND RUSSET LEATHER.



FROM $5 Per Pair.

HOCKEY and CRICKET BOOTS. SHOOTING BOOTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906. [40

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

WE beg to announce that, in consequence of the further rise in exchange, our prices will, from the 1st November until further notice, be subject to a discount of TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.), instead of the Five per cent. (5 per cent.) hitherto given.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [46

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a Commission has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz.:—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulation.

The Commission earnestly invite the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to *co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint* they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the Undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,
W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [709

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share free of tax for account of year ending 28th February, 1906, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. COUPON No. 7 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [1058

Notices of Firms.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company as from the 1st November, 1906, and until Mr. JAMES WHITTALL'S return to the Colony.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. W. MAITLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [1056

MARINE INSURANCE.

I HAVE this day established myself in SHANGHAI as AVERAGE ADJUSTER and am prepared to undertake the adjustment of General and Particular Average and other Claims.

Telegraphic and Postal Address:
"WADMAN SHANGHAI."
H. P. WADMAN,
Corresponding Associate,
Association of Average Adjusters, Great Britain.

22nd October, 1906. [1062

Intimations.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

45]

THE CITY OF PARIS,
MADAME FLINT, Manageress.

JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' COSTUMES & MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS FROM PARIS.
CHILDREN'S COSTUMES and COATS
IN NAVY, CREAM AND CARDINAL SERGE.
BEST LONDON MAKE.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES BECAUSE OF FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1906. [855

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904 [55

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [71

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET.
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

ANCHOVY IN OIL (Boneless).
STUFFED OLIVES.
SARDINES (Boneless).
Do. AU CITRON.
FISH PASTE FOR SANDWITCH.
PUREE DE FOIE GRAS Do.
AND
Other Pic-nic size tins of PRESERVES.
FRENCH BISCUITS.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS and CAKES.
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S SAUSAGES, STREAKY BACON, BATH CHOPS, &c.
ALSO
GERMAN SAUSAGES, ASPARAGUS, and other VEGETABLES.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1906. [16

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. [25

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900 [31

VICTORIA HOTEL, *SHAMEEN, CANTON,*
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL, *MACAO, CHINA,*
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

261 WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS
TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [28

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).
ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [30

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5300 | 光緒三十二年九月十七號 | SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906. | 六拜禮 | 號三月一十英港香 | $30 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

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NAGASAKI.	SHANGHAI.
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SAN FRANCISCO.	MUKDEN.
BOMBAY.	PORT ARTHUR.
TIENTSIN.	CHEFOO.
PEKING.	DALNY.
KOBE.	TIE-LING.
LONDON.	OSAKA.
NEW YORK.	

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARRS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

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On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1906. [19

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000

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" " " 3 " ... 2½ "

T. P. COCHRANE
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [23

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORISED.....GOLD $10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $ 3,250,000
RESERVE FUND .....GOLD $ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
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6 " 4 " " "
3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
H. PINCKNEY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [20

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

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Head Agency—BATAVIA.

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Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

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On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
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Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

L. ENGEL,
Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [287

DENTAL SURGEON.

G. DE PERINDORGE.

DIPLOMA: PARIS.

Latest Improvements Including PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

HOTEL MANSIONS,
Pedder Street.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [617

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.—
Sterling Reserve.....$10,000,000 } $20,250,000
Silver Reserve .....$10,250,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS. $10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq. — A. J. Raymond, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. — R. Shewan, Esq.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson — N. A. Siebs, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq. — H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
D. M. Nissim, Esq.

ACTING CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—H. E. R. HUNTER.
ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
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For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1906. [21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [22

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hamburg	Hankow
Kobe	Peking	Singapore	Tientsin
Tsinanfu	Tsingtau	Yokohama	

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank) — Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Deutsche Bank — Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder — Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft — Berlin.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie — Berlin.
Robert Warschauer & Co. — Berlin.
Mendelssohn & Co. — Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne — Frankfurt a/M.
Jacob S. H. Stern — Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1906. [24

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).
Reserve Fund .....Fl. 1,628,850.19 (£135,737).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Sub-Office:—THE HAGUE.
Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:
London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd. / Swiss Bankverein.
Paris:—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
Berlin:—Deutsche Bank.
Brussels:—Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Vienna:—Union Bank.
Rome:—Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 % per annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4 % per annum.
" " 6 " 3½ " "
" " 3 " 3 " "

J. BOETJE,
Manager.

16, Des Vœux Road Central. [1044

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [18

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	FORMOSA..... Capt. B. W. H. Snow.....	About 4th November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE..... Capt. E. J. Martin, R.N.R.	About 7th November	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [4

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED NEW STOCK OF

FOOTBALL BOOTS.

CHROME AND RUSSET LEATHER.

FROM $5 Per Pair.

HOCKEY and CRICKET BOOTS. SHOOTING BOOTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906. [40

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

WE beg to announce that, in consequence of the further rise in exchange, our prices will, from the 1st November until further notice, be subject to a discount of TEN PER CENT. (10 per cent.), instead of the Five per cent. (5 per cent.) hitherto given.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [46

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a Commission has been appointed to enquire into and report on the following matters, viz.:—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulation.

The Commission earnestly invite the inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the Undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1906. [709

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share free of tax for account of year ending 28th February, 1906, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. COUPON No. 7 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [1058

Notices of Firms.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company as from the 1st November, 1906, and until Mr. JAMES WHITTALL'S return to the Colony.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. W. MAITLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [1056

MARINE INSURANCE.

I HAVE this day established myself in SHANGHAI as AVERAGE ADJUSTER and am prepared to undertake the adjustment of General and Particular Average and other Claims.

Telegraphic and Postal Address:
"WADMAN SHANGHAI."
H. P. WADMAN,
Corresponding Associate,
Association of Average Adjusters,
Great Britain.

22nd October, 1906. [1062

Intimations.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Manouta, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakure, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.

S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.
45]

THE CITY OF PARIS.
MADAME FLINT, Manageress.

JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' COSTUMES & MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS FROM PARIS.
CHILDREN'S COSTUMES and COATS.
IN NAVY, CREAM AND CARDINAL SERGE.
BEST LONDON MAKE.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES BECAUSE OF FAVOURABLE EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1906. [855

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,
60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904 [55

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [71

NIKKO. CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET.
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

ANCHOVY IN OIL (Boneless).
STUFFED OLIVES.
SARDINES (Boneless).
Do. AU CITRON.
FISH PASTE FOR SANDWICH.
PUREE DE FOIE GRAS Do.
AND
Other Pic-nic sundries of PRESERVES.
FRENCH BISCUITS.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS and CAKES.
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S SAUSAGES, STREAKY BACON, BATH CHOPS, &c.
ALSO
GERMAN SAUSAGES, ASPARAGUS, and other VEGETABLES.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1906 [58

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. [13

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900 [31

VICTORIA HOTEL,
SHAMEEN, CANTON.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL,
MACAO, CHINA.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

261 WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS
TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [82

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).
ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to 4th floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905. [32

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN," .....2,338 tons .....Captain W. A. Valentine.
" "FATSHAN," .....2,260 " ..... " R. D. Thomas.
" "SUNGKIANG," .....1,700 " ..... " B. Branch.
" "KINSHAN," .....1,995 " ..... " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," .....1,363 tons .....Captain H. D. Jones.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," .....219 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.

Service temporarily suspended.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H. K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," .....588 tons .....Captain J. Willox.
" "NANNING," .....569 " ..... " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [10

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHI.....	JAVA	Second half November	JAPAN	Second half November
TJILIWONG..	JAPAN	Second half November	JAVA PORTS	Second half November
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	Second half November	JAVA PORTS	First half December
TJIBODAS ...	JAPAN	Second half November	JAVA PORTS	First half December
TJIPANAS ...	JAVA	First half December	JAPAN	First half December

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY OF THE JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1906 [11

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5½ DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip $30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO. HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906 [14

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
CALCUTTA, 59, Bentinck Street.
SHANGHAI, 566, Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905 [48

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
57, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1901. [70

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT No. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1904. [6

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 7th November.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 21st November.
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY, 5th December.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 19th December.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1907.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship *PRINZESS ALICE*, Captain Ch. Polack, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 5th November, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 6th November, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 6th November.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than $2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ...	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR ...	64. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(Subject to alteration).

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD	4,763	TUESDAY, 13th November.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 11th December.
SANDAKAN	1,793	TUESDAY, 8th January.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship *WILLEHAD*, Captain Pn. Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class		1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	$50.00	$30.00	$20.00	...Return	$80.00	$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA.....	£18.—	£18.10	£14.00	...Return	£42.00	£27.15
TO BRISBANE	£30.—	£20.—	£14.—	...Return	£51.—	£36.—
TO SYDNEY	£33.—	£23.—	£15.—	...Return	£59.10	£41.10
TO MELBOURNE	£34.10	£24.10	£16.—	...Return	£62.5	£44.5
TO YOKOHAMA	$80.00	$60.00	$40.00	...Return	$170.00	$120.
TO KOBE	$95.00	$70.00	$50.00	...Return	$170.00	$120.
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG ...	$140.00	$100.00				

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.....	96. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*BUELOW*	WEDNESDAY, 7th Nov.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD*..	WEDNESDAY, 21st Nov.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE ...	*PRINZ SIGISMUND* *	WEDNESDAY, 21st Nov.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANSPACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK to EUROPE by the Magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars apply to

Hongkong, 25th October 1906. MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. [19

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK. Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK. Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [39

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ...Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [67

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
利光隆公司

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at No. 35, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ld., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [269

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malgaigne, the well-known Chas. Bignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere purpose of such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little pretentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., and even exciding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser* KIMBERLEY

Sold by all Chemists. [Q

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st July, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th November, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order,
S. A. SETH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1048

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $4.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net $2.70 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. [17

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

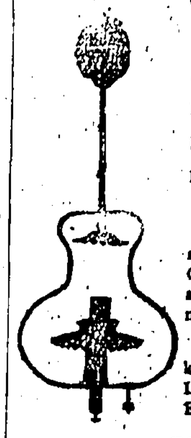
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Chemists. [Q

FOR SALE.



WELSBACH'S INDOOR and OUTDOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS,

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c.,

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
109, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [19

Intimation.

Powell's

GENTLEMEN'S

DEPARTMENT,

(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER).

SMART

BOWLER

HATS,

Fine Quality,

Newest Shapes,

$4.50

$7.00

$8.50

NEW

SOFT

FELTS,

Brown, Grey, Slate,

Fawn and Black,

$4.50

$5.50

$6.00

HIGH-CLASS

HEADGEAR.

Splendid Value.

WM. POWELL,

LTD.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [42

Intimations.

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & CO.,

8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and

Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES AND SHAWLS.

SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAID).

HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE BOXES.

MONEY BOXES, &c.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA SERONGS.

MANDARIN COATS, COTTON SHIRTS.

SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [530

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS. COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

&c.. &c. &c

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [51

Entertainments.

PEAK HOTEL.

MONDAY, November 5th, at 9.15 P.M.

ONE GRAND CONCERT.

Herr JOHANN MARQUARDT, VIOLINIST.

Mme. ALEXANDRA MARQUARDT, HARPIST.

Mrs. R. H. NEWBORN, SOPRANO.

Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE, PIANIST.

Admission:... ... ... Two Dollars.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [1059

AL FRESCO FETE

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

TO BE HELD IN THE

Compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral,

ON

SUNDAY,

11th November, 1906, from 9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

ADMISSION TICKET $1

Which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the *Souvenir Pavilion* on the evening of the Fête only.

THE public is respectfully invited to inspect the various Stalls from 2 to 7 P.M. on the 11th instant during which time Machado's String Band will be in attendance.

Tea and Cakes will be served during the afternoon.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. G. FITTON and Officers of the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play from 9 to 11 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained from to-day at Messrs. Graça & Co., Hongkong Hotel Stall, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound on Sunday, the 11th instant, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., and at the Gate on the night of the Fête.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [1066

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *Himalaya.*

From Australia.

From Calcutta.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [4

FROM NEW YORK.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"VANDALIA,"

Captain Franck, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [1054

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne* and *Matapan*, from Havre ex s.s. *Dordogne*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Verbeckmoes* and *Ville de Dunkerque*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 5th November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th November, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [11

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 6th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th November, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [1054

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

THE WRONG 'UN.

Now, of course, you all know Billy—never mind the other name—
Who has raised his mode of living to an art;
But there's one thing pretty certain—if you watch him play the game,
That is—straightness isn't in it from the start.
That he's quite a cheery playboy the most cautious will allow,
With a confidence that simply is sublime;
But men play with him and pay him—they don't ask the why or how—
Though they know that he's a wrong 'un all the time.

You will meet him at the banquet where they quaff the extra sec,
And you'll laugh with him—the mainstay of the show—
Till you quite forget—as he does—that "N.E." is on the cheque
Which he handed you a night or two ago.
You can't hold aloof. How can you? He's ——the hero of the swim;
You'll be guilty of a sort of social crime;
So you laugh like all the others, and you lift your glass to him,
Though you know he is a wrong 'un all the time.

Thus the wrong 'un has his moments when he's all the cheery wish,
And he does not put our friendship to the touch;
We may like a little spice—for what lends glory to the dish?
Just a little bit of garlic—not too much!
But the wrong 'un can't keep quiet, he must spread himself about,
There is nothing that he won't attempt to climb;
Till his would-be comrades call a halt—they think the matter out—
Then they know he was a wrong 'un all the time.

Well, 'twould be all right with all if but the wrong 'un stopped at that,
But you're pretty sure to meet him—climbing down,
Without money, without humour, bleary eyed, with shiny hat,
An importunate who's squared by half a crown.
Then the friend who gave you warning you are bound to meet, I know,
And he makes you wish that murder was no crime,
As he whispers in our ear, "Old chap, I always told you so;
As I said, he was a wrong 'un all the time."

BALLYHOOLY, in *Sporting Times.*

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie and Co. write on the 2nd inst.:—There has been a slightly better feeling in our share market during the week and a fair business has been transacted.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have improved to a slight extent and have been sold at $817½. A small lot changed hands at $820, and at this rate shares can be obtained. The London quotation is unchanged at £95. Nationals remain the same.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are quiet at $300, and are obtainable at the rate. Unions are unaltered and have sellers at $775.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have improved to $332½ at which rate sales have been reported, and there are further buyers. China Fires have been placed at $95, and a small parcel is wanted at this rate.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are very firm and have been sold at $27 closing in demand at this rate. Indos are without change and weak at $73. Star Ferries have declined to $26 for the old, and $18 for the new shares. Shell Transports have been dealt in at 30s. and 30s. 6d. and more shares can be placed at the former rate. Douglases are weaker and are quoted at $40. China and Manilas are the same.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened and sales have taken place at $145, at which rate more shares are on offer.

Mining.—Raubs have been sold at improving rates up to $10, at which rate a small parcel changed hands, but at the close they are easier, and can be had at $9½. Chinese Engineerings have not altered, and are still on offer at Tls. 9½ cum the dividend of 1s. per share (Coupon No. 7) which was paid to-day.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, after offering for some time at $152, have been sold at $150, and there are are further sellers at the first mentioned rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs continue weak, and are obtainable at $90. Shanghai Docks have hardened to Tls. 102, at which rate shares can be placed. At a meeting held in Shanghai yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:—1. "That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to dispose of the property known as the Old Dock situated in Hongkew and of part of the property situated between the Cosmopolitan and International Docks, as lately advertised in the public Press, to a new company, to be styled "The

" for the following consideration, namely:—That each shareholder in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., shall receive one fully paid up share of the value of Tls. 25 in such new Company, for each share held by him in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. 2. That the capital of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., be reduced to Tls. 4,140,000 by writing off Tls. 25 from the value of each of the shares. 3. That the following gentlemen: A. M. Marshall, C. R. Burkill, S. A. Hardoon, L. Bridon, H. de Gray, W. H. Barham, be appointed as a committee to carry out the above resolutions."

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are weaker and have been sold at Tls. 72½. Laou Kung Mows have buyers in the North at Tls. 85. Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at $13.

Miscellaneous.—China Provident are weaker and sales have taken place at $9½. Green Island Cements have changed hands at $18½, 18¾ and $19, and shares can be had at $19. Hongkong Electrics have buyers at $15. Steam Waterboats have been placed at $7, and are wanted at $6. In their report to shareholders, the directors' state that the net profits for the year ended September 30th, 1906, after paying all working expenses and including the balance brought forward from last account, amount to $5,894.04, which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate in the following manner: To write off goodwill the sum of $5,360, and to carry forward the balance of $534.04 to new account. Langkats have not fluctuated and are quoted at Tls. 232½. South China Morning Posts have again been sold at $22. Sumatras are on offer at Tls. 90. Bells Asbestos are obtainable at $7.

Auctions.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE following description and terms of the proposed lease of certain Crown Land at North Point, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed, are published under the provisions of The Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1906.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at North Point, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	S.W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Marine Lot No. 293	North Point.	150.4	150	328	338	49,950	688	17,482

Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [1041

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE following description and terms of the proposed lease of certain Crown Land at Sham Shui Po, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed, are published under the provisions of The Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1906.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND, at Sham Shui Po, New Kowloon, in the New Territory, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 21 years less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	N.W.	Contents in Square ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 26.	Sham Shui Po	ft. 150	ft. 150	ft. 150	ft. 150	22,500	$ 194	$ 2,250.
2	Do. No. 27.	Do.	87	87	130	130	11,310	98	1,696

Hongkong, 27th October, 1906. [1042

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY,

the 8th November, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

The American Steamer

"YRUNA,"

with all her Anchors, Chains and Appurtenances, &c., to be sold on Board as she now lies off the Cosmopolitan Docks.

PARTICULARS:

Tonnage..... { 805.34 gross. 469.68 nett.

Length .....190 feet.

Beam ..... 25 "

Depth ..... 13 "

Speed .....9/10 knots.

The Engines are of the Compound surface condensing type. I.H.P. 430.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS:—25% of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the fall of the hammer, and the Steamer to be at the purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

N.B.—A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 A.M. on the day of the sale, to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1906. [1038

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

10

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE $10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January 1901. [62

KWONG SANG & Co.,

No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.

Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [180

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

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Special Brands.

Apricot Brandy ... $2.50 Per Bottle Quarts.

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BARRETTO & Co.,

Agents,

Nos. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [50

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CONFECTIONERY.

WE have just unpacked our New Season's Confectionery imported from the leading London and Parisian Houses including:—

CHOCOLATINES, CHOCOLATES.

CARAMELS, PRALINES, FONDANTS.

FRUIT JELLIES, NOUGAT, TURKISH DELIGHT.

PASCALL'S TOFFEE and MIXED SWEETS.

CADBURY'S SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT ALMONDS.

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Packed in the daintiest boxes or in the simplest to sent the taste.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [34

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1906.

THE OBSERVATORY.

When the working of any institution supported by public funds is impugned, the usual course is for the Powers that be, for the time, the highest in the land, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the truth or otherwise, the foundation or grounds, of the complaints made against that institution. It will be remembered by all that as soon as the first paralyzing excitement caused by the terrible disaster of the 18th September had subsided, and when the Colony generally was dropping back into its old routine grooves, from which it had been so rudely shaken, and things generally began to assume their normal condition, a scapegoat was looked for, and this was found, by many would-be experts in the art of finding such, in the Hongkong Observatory, and on the instant the whole institution, with its employees, its instruments, and its scientific devices, and its entire system were sweepingly condemned. "Why," thundered its accusers, "was not earlier information of the approach of the typhoon given?" And so, all unheard, the institution was blamed for the dire results of that awful visitation. Many detractors rushed into print, and pointed out—entirely to their own satisfaction, no doubt—how neglectful the employees of the Observatory had been, in allowing such a dire disaster to creep upon us with the most inadequate warning. Each one had his own arguments to set forth "in proof" of the assertions made, that the Observatory was greatly to blame, but in the mass of blame and condemnation, did anyone ask to hear the other side? Did anyone propose that the men accused should be given an opportunity to be heard in their own defence? No, it was all sweeping condemnation from the first, and an investigation of the entire Observatory system was called for. "Why could the Observatories at Sicawei and Manila always be depended upon to give the earliest possible warning of the approach of typhoons and the Hongkong Observatory be so far behind them?" they asked. Then His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, stepped into the breach, and gave them what they asked for. His Excellency appointed a Commission to inquire into the vexed question as to whether an earlier warning could have been given of the approach of the typhoon of the 18th September. This Commission was composed, for the most part, of men of life-long Naval and Mercantile Marine experience, learned in the law of storms, who brought to the inquiry unbiassed minds, in order to deal with the question quite impartially. That they did so is made abundantly manifest by the fact that, at the Legislative Council meeting held on Thursday last, His Excellency the Governor was able to announce the result of the Commission's investigations. In doing so, His Excellency said that the Commission report that "reviewing the evidence as a whole, they find that prior to 7.44 a.m. on the 18th September there was no indication of a typhoon approaching Hongkong, and that the warning given by the hoisting of the black drum, was given as soon as was practically possible, in the circumstances." That should surely satisfy carping critics. The whole report, announced His Excellency, is to be published at once, and will no doubt make interesting reading. But the matter does not rest there. With that thoroughness which characterizes all his undertakings, His Excellency intends to send that report, with all the evidence and exhibits laid before the Commission, together with the reports of the Sicawei and Manila Observatories, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his information, and comparison, and will at the same time ask the Secretary of State to obtain and forward, for the information of the Hongkong Government, the observations of the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, and upon receipt of those observations His Excellency will consider the question again, having in view the difficulty of obtaining locally sufficiently expert members to go into questions that have arisen in connection with the working of the Observatory. It is not in accord with British principles to condemn any man unheard, or declare him guilty until he is proved so, and thus it must be a source of satisfaction to those possessed of broad minds to find the Director and staff of the Observatory thus officially exonerated from the blame which was so liberally, and, as is now shown, so undeservedly showered upon them.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THREE N.C.O.'s and men, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, left per H.T. *Soudan* to-day for North China for duty.

FRIDAY, the 9th instant, being a public holiday, the Supreme Court will sit in summary jurisdiction on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 10 a.m., instead of on the former date.

THE str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow, reports passing on the 29th ult. one of the Shell line steamers ashore opposite Mud Fort, on the West Bank, just below Nanking cut off.

A MARINE Court will be held on Tuesday next, the 8th inst., to inquire into the cause of the burning of the s.s. *Hankow* at her wharf on Sunday, the 14th ult. The Court will open at 10.30 a.m.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 20th Oct., 1906, amounted to 21,966.78 tons and the sales during the period to 20,634.10 tons.

OWING to the interruption of two cables close to Penang, communication with Europe and India via Eastern is subject to considerable delay. The cable ship being on the spot, early restoration is expected.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Lieut-Col. J. M. Reid, R.A.M.C., to be a member of the Sanitary Board, in succession to Lieut.-Col. C. L. Josling, R.A.M.C., resigned.

A COOLIE, who gave his name as Ip Un, no fixed abode, was found on the roof of Queen's Building at half-past one o'clock this morning. He explained to the night watchman, who made the discovery, that he was admiring the surrounding scenery. The watchman, a gentleman without a speck of romance in his *make-up*, *dragged* Ip down from his perch, and handed him over to the nearest policeman. At the Police Court this morning Ip was taken before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne to give an account of himself, but as he could not, he was sent to gaol for seven days.

TWO Chinamen—one a storehouse coolie and the other an ordinary coolie—both employed in the Naval Yard, were in the Police Court this morning on a charge of theft. It was alleged the defendants stole nineteen and a half yards of towelling, yesterday, the property of the Admiralty. Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendants. Accused, who were employed in the storehouse where the towelling was kept, were arrested while trying to smuggle the goods out of the Yard. The charge was proved and Mr. F. A. Hazeland sentenced them to three weeks' hard labour each.

KWONG Sam, a new arrival, living at No. 10, Chung Wo Lane, West Point, boarded a tram-car at West Point yesterday, and when he was asked for his fare he told the conductor to "run away." The conductor did nothing of the kind, but hung on to Kwong and passed him over to a policeman. Before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court to-day, he admitted the charge and was fined $2.

IT is reported to have been finally decided that the battleship *Satsuma* shall be launched at Yokosuka on the 15th of November. The vessel displaces 19,060 tons, measures 450 feet over all and has a beam of 80 feet, a draught of 22 feet and 23,000 horsepower. It is expected that the Emperor will be present at the launch, the *Satsuma* being the first battleship to take the water from a Japanese dock.

UNDER date Shanghai, 25th October, Messrs. Wheelock & Co. are very pleased to be able to record a decided change in affairs on the Coast, rates have risen all round owing to a brisk demand in all directions and a scarcity of tonnage seeking employment. There is some slight demand for River freight besides the usual coasting business, with various inquiries for coal freights, so that the market at the close is very firm with an upward tendency.

A DISTURBANCE occurred in the Fung Shan district of the Province of Kwangsi, the other day, in which a Chinese Christian got into trouble over some minor misdemeanour, and was accordingly sent to prison. Shortly afterwards, however, he was released, and sent about his business. Learning this the people became very much enraged, and rushing to the convert's Chapel, they pulled it down. The disturbance might have had serious results, but the authorities sent a party of soldiers to stop the uproar, and at their approach the crowd dispersed and all became quiet.

FOLLOWING are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, 1906, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	$3,281,631	$2,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,061,460	9,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	114,451	45,000
Total.....	$15,460,542	$11,345,000

YEUNG Cheung, a street coolie, was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, charged with stealing a bag of clothing and a water pipe from one Loi Kwai Tsang, yesterday. The complainant, it appeared, arrived in the Colony yesterday on board the steamer *Michael Jebsen*. He engaged accused on the water-front to carry his luggage. The complainant was going to a house in Hollywood Road. The defendant disappeared in some side lane while complainant's attention was directed elsewhere. A complaint to the police resulted in his arrest. His Worship passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

SOME interesting information concerning the Jewish world is contained in the "Jewish Year-Book, 5667," published by Messrs. Greenberg and Co. There are, it is estimated, some 150,000 Jews resident in London, two-thirds of whom live in the East End. The total Jewish population of the United Kingdom is given at 228,707, being an increase of 1,541 during the last twelve months. The total Jewish population of the British Empire is approximated at 361,512, the Colony having the largest number being South Africa, with 48,820. There are three Jewish peers in England and eleven baronets, while sixteen Jews have seats in the House of Commons. In the English Army there are 400 Jews serving in all ranks and 100 in the Navy, the highest rank attained by any Jew being that of colonel.

THE Manila *Cablenews* of the 28th ult says:—The British freighter *Victorious*, Captain Pickthorn, came into the harbour in distress yesterday morning. While proceeding with a cargo of sugar from Java en route to Yokohama she struck a reef in the Strait of Macassar, 700 miles, to the south of Manila. The reef she struck extended two miles and a half from the shore at the point where it was supposed to have extended only one mile. 200 tons of coal were thrown overboard in order to float her. The damages sustained would not permit her to go to Yokohama without repairs and so she came to Manila. Captain Robinson and his diving crew inspected her yesterday, and found 10 feet of water in her hold and the cargo of sugar melting. Captain Robinson thinks that it will not be necessary for her to go into drydock for repairs, as he expects to have her ready for sailing in ten days. Before sailing the *Victorious* will take on 100 tons of bunker coal in lieu of the amount thrown overboard to float her off the reef.

THE notorious John Downie, who came out of gaol some days ago, was seen in company with an Indian watchman in Tung Wo Lane last night. Downie was carrying a bundle of clothing. A police-sergeant, who saw the pair, asked Downie how he came by the bundle. Downie did not reply, but the Indian, who was far from being sober, told the sergeant to mind his own business. The officer did not mind him, but got hold of Downie to take him to the station. "That man," said the Indian, "has got no place to sleep and he is coming home to my house to sleep." The officer said he was not, and told the Indian to go home, but the latter's behaviour got so bad that he too did not have a chance to go home, but spent the night in a cell. This morning Downie was charged with unlawful possession and the Indian arraigned for being drunk and disorderly. Inspector Warnock, who prosecuted, said that he thought Downie was not all right in the head, and asked to amend the charge to one of vagrancy. That was done and Downie went to the House of Detention. The Indian was asked to pay $5 for his behaviour.

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The sixth annual meeting of shareholders in the above-mentioned company was held in the company's office, No. 13, Hotel Mansions, at noon, to-day.

There were present:—Mr. G. C. Moxon (chairman), Messrs. Duncan Clark, E. W. Terrey, T. Wright, J. M. Murray, R. Fox, Dr. F. H. Kew and Mr. J. W. Kew (manager).

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the manager,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1906, having now been in your hands some days, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual custom and take them as read. The accounts show a considerable diminution in profits for, which the following causes are chiefly responsible. Firstly: Severe competition in the water business and consequent low prices. Secondly: General depression—a depression that has been common to this Colony in nearly all trades and businesses during the period under review. Thirdly: The high price of coal which existed until quite recently and an increase in the prime cost of our water. Finally, disaster in the form of the terrible typhoon which visited this Colony on the 18th September last which caused us considerable loss, I regret to say. Earlier in the year a serious accident was incurred by one of our steam water boats when alongside a steamer in the harbour. One of our sailing craft was sunk in the typhoon referred to and I fear must be considered a total loss—although we have not entirely abandoned hope of effecting a salvage. Our aggregate loss from these last causes amounts to some $7,000. We have had a remarkably unfortunate year and in consequence are unable to declare any dividend, but I hope that bad times will not always be our portion, that we may shortly return to prosperity, and that next year may enable us to lay before you a better report. As you will see from the accounts we have made a net profit of $5,876 and I trust that the manner in which this sum has been dealt with may meet with your approval. Your fleet is now written down to a figure that may be considered a safe estimate of its present value and with the support we continue to receive from our many constituents I can see no reason to be pessimistic as to the future. It must be borne in mind that this water trade is of a somewhat speculative nature in so much that current prices have never afforded us a sufficient margin to allow of the insurance of our craft and as the past year has amply testified this is at times likely to engender smart loss. The volume of our business has not been very materially decreased by the appearance of an opposition company and I repeat that given normal luck there is no reason to suppose that this company may not return to a much more satisfactory position than is evidenced by the figures now before you. During this time of strenuous competition every effort is being made to keep down expenses of running, the consulting committee have foregone their fees, and I think it extremely improbable that any similar company can work as cheaply as we do or obtain better prices for the water they supply, and this emboldens me to hold the optimistic view I do of our future. If any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be very pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

Mr. Wright said he had one or two questions to put to the chairman but they had already been answered in his speech. He had, however, a special question to put. The report said that the boats of the company were in good condition. How was it that they did not compare favourably with other boats?

The Chairman replied that the company's waterboats were in good working order, and that it was necessary for them to keep down expenses.

Mr. Wright said that a touch of paint would brighten them up.

The manager replied that labour was dear, and that the typhoon had destroyed all the upper structure of the boats, but that their hulls were in good condition.

Mr. Wright said he had thought of the question before the typhoon.

Mr. Terrey said they did look dilapidated.

The Chairman stated he would give the matter his consideration, and will see that the boats are attended to, if necessary.

Mr. Terrey asked what boat it was that the company lost during the typhoon.

The manager replied that it was a small sailing hand pump water boat which supplied water to launches.

No further question being asked,

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Duncan Clark seconded.—Carried.

Mr. T. Wright proposed the re-election of Messrs. G. C. Moxon, Duncan Clark, Chau Siu Ki and Francisco Tsze Yat to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. E. W. Terrey seconded.—Carried.

Dr. F. H. Kew proposed the re-election of Mr. W. Hutton Potts as the company's auditor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Duncan Clark seconded.—Carried.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. I am sorry there are no dividend warrants.

That ended the meeting.

ACCORDING to Japanese papers the competition between the N.Y.K. and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire on the Hongkong-Bangkok steamship route is still very severe. It is stated that the Japanese firm has decided to take advantage of the expiration of the charter of the *Kanfu Maru* on Dec 26, to strengthen the service by chartering a finer vessel, the *Dolpha* (?), (1,739 tons), sister ship to the *Kildar*, which is now running on the service. The vessel is to be taken over by the Kaisha at Hongkong in the early part of December. The charters of the *Kildar*, *Prometheus* and *Proteus* will expire on November 21, November 30 and January 21, respectively, but the Kaisha has made arrangements to charter them all for a further six months.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House on His Majesty's Birthday, Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 p.m.

Each gentleman attending is requested to bring with him two cards with his name distinctly written thereon to be handed to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

The Judges, members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, heads of Government Departments, naval and military officers of or above the rank of commandor and lieut.-colonel respectively, naval and military staff officers, consuls-general and consuls are invited to be in the Levee room at 9.45.

It is also notified that Friday next will be kept as a public holiday in the Colony.

FIRE AT THE SAW MILLS.

DAMAGE APPROXIMATELY $100.

At about eleven o'clock last night fire was discovered in the engine-room of the China Borneo Saw Mills at Mongkok, near Yaumati. The watchman of the Mills gave the alarm to the Yaumati Police Station and soon afterward the Yaumati fire engine and a hose reel, in charge of Inspector Macdonald, were making for the scene. When the firemen arrived at the Mills dense smoke was issuing from the premises, but it was discovered that although the roof of the engine house was burning, there was no fear of the fire spreading to the timber yard, as the wind was favourable. The Yaumati firefighters went to work as soon as the hose was laid and were later joined by men from Hongkong. After a tussle of about two hours the flames were extinguished.

The origin of the fire is said to be caused by a quantity of wood chips which were placed on a boiler to be dried. These got heated and took fire, setting the roof on fire.

The damage done is estimated at $200, and is covered by insurance.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

GROWTH AND CAUSE OF THE AGITATION.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi* had an interview with the Mayor of San Francisco on Tuesday, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 25th ult., and inquired his views on the public opinion in Japan and the protest made by the Japanese Consul against the exclusion of the Japanese children from the public schools. The Mayor replied that he was to send an answer to the Japanese Consul yesterday (24th). He did not think it was possible now to reconsider the question of the exclusion of the Japanese children. A special school for Japanese children, independent of that for the Chinese, may be established. The correspondent ventured to suggest that it would be inadvisable to establish special schools for the Japanese even though independent of those for Chinese, but the Mayor declared that he could not help it now, as the matter was already decided on. The correspondent is of opinion that the protest of the Consul and all other movements to reverse the situation may be futile.

According to a Tokyo dispatch, a lengthy telegram was received on Sunday by the Japanese Government from Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, in answer to instructions issued to him ordering him to report on the anti-Japanese agitation and the exclusion of the Japanese children from schools in San Francisco. The Japanese Government, fearing that should the present agitations be passed unnoticed it may result in the severance of the existing friendship between the two countries, has issued instructions to Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, ordering him to call the attention of the U.S. Government to the events in San Francisco, with the request that it be given due consideration.

A certain responsible official in Tokyo is the author of a statement to the effect that contents of telegrams received by the Government in regard to the exclusion of the Japanese children from the schools in San Francisco, are identical with the particulars published in newspapers. From these particulars, it can be concluded that the agitations are connected with the coming elections and that there are even among the Americans, who place so much value on "liberty," some people who stir up such anti-foreign movements. The Government is taking all possible means to reverse the situation. In America, it is pointed out, each State retains a veto, upon which the Central Government is not allowed to trespass, so that to lodge a protest in the Department of State would only be to distress the Washington Government without any result. The only effective means to reverse the situation is to appeal to the moral sentiments of the Americans, and put a stop to such uncivilised actions as those complained of.

The reason given for the exclusion of the Japanese children is the inadequacy of the room in the American schools, but this cannot be held good, because no other foreigners but the Japanese have been excluded. This clearly shows that the San Francisco authorities direct their attention to the Japanese alone.

The essential motive of the exclusion of the Japanese may be to seek the favour of labour classes, but the large growth of the Japanese influence after the earthquake goes a long way in arousing a feeling of misgiving and envy in a section of the American community. Such a state of things is confined to certain parts of California. Everything is very quiet in the district about Seattle. There is not the least sign of turbulence there.

A meeting of religious bodies held on the 17th instant at Oakland, and one on the 20th instant of teachers in elementary schools in San Francisco unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action taken by the authorities of San Francisco as improper. From these facts, it can be concluded—what was stated in these columns at the beginning of the present agitation—that the anti-Japanese agitations are confined to only a section of Americans in California.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPEN TO-MORROW.

The Hon. Secretary informs us that the exhibition, by the kindly thought of H.E. the Governor, will open at 3.30 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday, 4th November, and close at 9.30 p.m. Licence has been extended by courtesy of the Hon. the Col. Secretary.

A Sacred Concert is being arranged by the Secretary with the West Kent Band.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 2nd November.

The Canton authorities have received a telegram from Shanghai stating that H.E. Viceroy Chou Fu will leave for Canton by the s.s. *An Ping* on the 4th instant instead of on the 1st as was reported the other day.

On the 31st ult. Viceroy Shum sent a weiyuan and party to Hongkong to receive H.E. Viceroy Chou Fu, who was at first expected to arrive about to-day or to-morrow.

THE PROVINCIAL JUDGE.

A telegram has been received from Hankow stating that Chii Shou Tung, the Provincial Judge-designate of Canton, has arrived by rail at Hankow from Peking and is about to start for Canton.

DECORATION FOR DR. WALTER.

It is understood that H.E. Viceroy Shum has memorialised the Throne recommending Dr. Walter, German Consul-General at Canton, for another step of promotion in the Po Sing star Order.

THE MARQUARDT CONCERT.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to a fine concert, to be given on Monday next, at the Peak Hotel by Herr Marquardt, violinist, and his wife, the delightful harpist. Many residents remember the appearance of these artists in Hongkong five years ago, and their fame and talent should draw a big house. They will be assisted by Mrs. R. H. Newborn, soprano, and Mr. Grimble, pianist. The programme is very interesting and we give same below:—

PART I.

1—Violin Solo ..."Souvenir de Haydn" .....Leonard
2—Harp Solo....."Fantasie Elegante".....Parish-Alvars
3—Soprano, Violin & Harp..."Ave Maria" .....Gounod
4—Violin Solo..."Andante from Concerto"..Mendelssohn
"The Spinning Wheel" .....Lotta

PART II.

5—Violin Solo...."Fantasie Mignon".....Sarasate
6—Harp Solo..."Fantasie on Home Sweet Home".....Marquardt
7—Soprano .....Good-Bye".....Tosti
8—Violin and Harp..."Nocturne".....Chopin
"Lullabye".....Oberthuer

The concert will commence at 9.15 and terminate not later than eleven.

REFORMERS ARRESTED.

JOURNALISTS IMPRISONED.

Canton, 1st November.

Some time ago, Pan Yik Chung and Fong Sun Choi, editor and sub-editor, respectively, of the *Chung Wai Po*, a vernacular journal published in Peking, were arrested on suspicion of being Reformers, or, at least, Reformers' agents, and thrown into prison. It was believed at the time that the *Chung Wai Po* was owned and controlled by the "Po Woog Wui Reform Association," and that the two men in question were running the paper as the organ of that association. A few days ago, however, an order was issued for their release, and for their perpetual banishment from Peking. This order was about to be carried out when another order was received by the police authorities, requiring them to hold the two prisoners until further orders, they being then charged with shooting one Chu, a police officer, who was very seriously wounded. The men were accordingly held in custody, their wives and families also being seized and locked up in the Tai Hing prison. What the outcome will be only time can tell, but it will be watched for with interest.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consul-General courteously forwards the following despatch received from Manila last night:—

Manila Observatory, 2nd November, 4 p.m.

Typhoon 700 miles E.S.E. of Manila approaching Archipelago at present.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 3rd at 11.55 a.—The barometer has fallen in N.E. Japan owing to the depression which is now moving into the Pacific to the N.E. of Hokkaido.

Pressure has decreased over Luzon, and the depression appears to be approaching the S.E. Coast of the island.

The anticyclone is central over the continent to the North of the Yangtze, and a considerable increase of pressure has taken place along the China Coast.

N.E. and N. gales will continue to prevail in Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh or strong; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. gales.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, N.E. winds, strong.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. winds, strong.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Princess Alice*) 6th inst.
German (*Bulow*) 6th inst.
Indian (*Arratoon Apcar*) 8th inst.
American (*Nippon Maru*) 12th inst.
Indian (*Kaitang*) 15th inst.
Canadian (*Athenian*) 15th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 18th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* left Yokohama p.m., on 1st inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.

The Apcar Co.'s s.s. *Arratoon Apcar* from Calcutta left Singapore yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here on 8th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Bulelow* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 9th ult., left Singapore on 2nd inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on 6th inst., at 5 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[*Reuter's.*]

Germany and Russia.

LONDON, 1st November.

An inspired statement from Berlin dwells on the importance of the visit of the Russian Foreign Minister Izwolsky, as improving Russo-German relations.

The German Government is entirely satisfied.

Later.

Piracy in South China.

Sir Edward Grey stated in the House of Commons that Sir John Jordan had been authorised to make representations to China with the view of the suppression of piracy in the Canton delta and the better protection of the waterways.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to test the validity of the *modus vivendi* by the issue of a notice enforcing the Bait Act, forbidding Newfoundlanders to fish aboard foreign vessels in Colonial waters. It is feared in St. John that America will demand a fulfilment of the pledges of the *modus vivendi*.

[*N. C. D. News*]

More Vladivostok Rumours.

Tokio, October 29th.

Persistent rumours are current in Vladivostok to the effect that a Japanese torpedo-boat has sunk two Russian sealing guardships off the coast of Kamschatka. These rumours are flatly denied at Tokio.

Japan and America.

Tokio, October 29.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Root, during the course of a luncheon at which the *Osaka Mainichi* was present, said that it was intended to emphasize the necessity for the equal treatment of Japanese and Europeans in the next Message to Congress.

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT.

RETIREMENT OF MR. C. P. SIMOES.

After forty years of service in the British Consulate at Amoy, as interpreter, clerk and assistant postal agent, Mr. Casimiro Pereira Simoes has just been retired on a pension by the Foreign Office and has taken up his residence in Shanghai. A letter from Amoy states that Mr. Simoes received a very warm send-off from Amoy crackers being discharged by his many Chinese friends and the staff at the consulate on the jetty at Kulangsu, while others in sampans accompanied him as far as the steamer. The members of the British Chinese Association presented Mr. Simoes with a magnificent liqueur stand as a souvenir of his departure from Amoy, and the following extracts from a circular issued by Mr. L. A. Mackinnon, British Postal agent at Amoy, show the esteem felt for Mr. Simoes and the regret felt at his departure. As a result of the circular a handsome souvenir was subscribed for and presented. The statement reads: "I am sure it is unnecessary for me to remind those who knew Mr. Simoes of the good work he has done, of his unfailing courtesy and willingness to oblige the public, his perfect integrity and untiring diligence. His loss will be severely felt not only by His Majesty's service, but also by the public whom he has served as faithfully and as diligently as he has served the Government which employed him."—*N. C. D. News.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

A MALIGNED EXHIBIT.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

SIR,—It has been said that Exhibit No. 52, "A Study," of the photographic section, (amateur) is photo of an engraving. It is in reality a photo of a scene at Chih Wan Bay, in the New Territory. It is deserving of a prize, and may be the doubt as to its being a photograph of a local scene has disqualified it.—Yours truly,

CRITIC.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906.

A WILY VICEROY.

H. E. SHUM AND THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

Canton, 2nd November.

A wealthy merchant from the Straits, a native of Fukien, named Woo Kok Lim, having come to Canton on a visit, H.E. Viceroy Shum invited him to visit him at his *yamên*. It is understood that the reason for this honour being shown to Woo is that some months ago the latter contributed $10,000 to the Canton Public Fund, which act of generosity delighted H. E Shum, who memorialized the Throne recommending that Woo be given the rank of Taotai. It was on learning of H.E. Viceroy Shum's transfer to Yunnan and Kwaichow, as Viceroy of those provinces, that Woo came up to Canton, to wish H.E. *bon voyage*. In the course of an interview between the two, H. E. invited his guest to drink his health, after which he said that although Woo was a resident of a distant country he was glad to see he had not forgotten his own native land, and again thanked him for his generous donation to the Canton Public Fund, which he highly appreciated. Then said H.E. Shum, addressing Woo, "if you are in a position to offer a further donation to the Fund of $200,000 I will memorialize the Throne on your behalf urging that you be offered the rank of Mandarin of the fourth class.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

As showing the keenness of the controversy in Shanghai arising out of the proposal, which has since been adopted, to sell a part of the Dock Co's property to be converted into a Wharf and Wharehousing Co., the following letters, in continuation of the series which has been reproduced in our columns, will be read by local shareholders with amusing interest:—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

SIR,—Logic would seem to be a commodity conspicuous by its absence among most women as well as among some men, and your correspondent "Fairplay," I fear, cannot be said to be specially endowed with this essential equipment for rational argument. My article signed "Warning" was certainly headed The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., but beyond the mention of the name of the Company there was scarcely a word said in my article about the concern. My criticism was exclusively confined to an analysis of the financing, floating and prospects of the embryo Wharf and Godown Co., and I treated that concern as quite distinct from the Dock Company, for I cannot imagine that the idea could ever have occurred to the promoters of the new scheme to incorporate their scheme with the present Dock Company. The capital of the latter Company is already Tls 5,520,000, and if an amalgamation were intended between the two Companies the total capital would amount to Tls. 7,140,000 provided Tls. 25 per share were returned to the present shareholders in the Dock Company. I need make no further comment on the absurdity of such an idea: its accomplishment would merely be a repetition of what took place six years ago when the three Dock Companies amalgamated and raised their capital by several million taels with results which are altogether too painful to dwell upon.

Having dismissed the innuendo of "Fairplay" that I harbour feelings of prejudice against the Dock Company, (the merits or demerits of which are not discussed in my previous article) I now come to the real point under discussion, namely, the financing, the manner of floating and the prospects of the new scheme. "Fairplay" will no doubt note with satisfaction that as a shareholder in the Dock Company I shall be glad to receive a return of Tls. 25 on each share held by me, and my clients have authorized me to say on their behalf that they are willing to do the same. We do not have a great number of shares between us, but from information gatherred I am inclined to believe that the majority of the shareholders in the Dock Company are of the same way of thinking. Well and good. If the wind blows that way the promoters of the new scheme will have to find the money, which may be a very simple problem for them to solve as far as I know. That having been done I take it that the Dock Company has no more to do with the proposed Wharf and Godown Company, and that we each of us try to work out our own destiny according to our own light.

Now I cannot hope that "Fairplay" will believe me when I say that I was born with an innate feeling of love for the general public, and I have therefore an irresistible desire to warn the public every time I fancy I see something which is going to hurt them. My judgment may be wrong, of course, but you are aware of the vanity of a man of my disposition: he will persist in believing that he is in the right until arguments as impregnable as the broadside of a *Dreadnought* are brought to bear against him. Now, I am of the opinion that the proposed new scheme will be a financial failure for many years to come (for arguments please see my former article); *that the security offered to debenture holders is insufficient*; that I fail to see *how and where the promoters will get the money with which to pay the interest on the debentures during the first four years*, and I therefore am bold enough to warn the public accordingly. My former article is the result of that conviction, and it remains for you or someone else who has the new scheme at heart to refute my arguments, and I shall offer you, or them, a handsome apology for my presumption if you convict me. My arguments are surely not unanswerable, for I am already convicted of one error. You say that you are convinced that a Wharf Company could begin to earn money in under four years. So am I; but not this Wharf Company.—I am, etc.,

G. NIELSEN.

October 28.

To the Editor of the

"Shanghai Mercury."

SIR,—Will you permit me to add a few words to the very sensible letter of the "Wary Bird" which appeared under the above heading in your columns of Saturday last?

As a silent observer of the many different phases through which the much abused Dock Company has struggled during the past few years, I was somewhat surprised to learn from the circular issued, that level-headed men of business are still available for the purpose of propounding another, and if possible a more hair-brained scheme than its various predecessors, whereby the unfortunate shareholders are invited to quietly allow themselves to be shorn of the little wool left to them by former manipulators.

Of course, it goes without saying, that present holders of "Dock" shares will not refuse *to accept Tls. 25 per share in hard cash for* property, the disposal of which will not materially affect the earning power of their company, but I think that contemplating investors in the new scheme would study their own interests by taking "Wary Bird's" advice to "look before they leap." The main points for consideration are—assuming the very improbable position that the scheme goes through, and that in the course of, say, three years, the new wharves and godowns are ready for occupation—Will the existing Wharf and Godown Companies allow the new concern to cut into their business unopposed? Is it not more likely that a tariff will result? And in such event, what chance will the newcomer have against such a powerful combination as the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. and the China Merchants?

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the courteous hospitality of your paper, and enclosing my card,—Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC

Shanghai, 29th October 1906.

HONGKONG'S PROBABLE RIVAL.

CANTON-WHAMPOA RAILWAY.

The *L. & C. Express* to hand by the mail contains the following editorial on our recent article on the possibility of Whampoa rivalling Hongkong upon the completion of the railway from Canton to that port:—

We notice in a recent issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* a somewhat alarmist article, in which the writer comments on the near possibility of Whampoa taking the place of Hongkong as the *entrepôt* of trade for Southern China. It is pointed out that one of the proposed lines of the recently formed Kwong Hah Railway Company is to connect Whampoa and Canton, thereby linking up with the trunk line from Canton to Hankow. It is assumed that this would of necessity take away from the importance of Hongkong as a distributing centre, transferring to Whampoa the central trade position held by our great Far Eastern Colony. We shall believe in the transfer when we see it as an accomplished fact, and not before. In the first place, Whampoa is on Chinese soil, and as such is liable to all the disabilities emanating from the control of Chinese officials. In the next place, Hongkong owes its position as a distributing centre to its being under the exclusive guardianship of the British Government—a Power which is absolutely honest, and which owns as its servants men entirely incorrupt and undefiled by contact with Chinese officialdom. The port is quite free, has the fullest facilities for the rapid transhipment of goods, and gives the importer the immediate choice of southern or northern markets. This being the case, it is not clear what advantages Whampoa can offer in competition. Once the Canton-Hankow railway line is in thorough working order there will no doubt be a certain amount of trade passing through the Southern capital for the heart of China—and specially for the Yangtsze Valley—but it is not likely that Whampoa can attract much of this traffic. The direct route will be Hongkong-Canton, Hankow, and the river steamer should be quite able to furnish facilities for all the through cargo. Any unloading of vessels at Whampoa is extremely unlikely, and, if bulk has to be broken, it can be better done at Hongkong or Canton than at a third port, the only excuse for the existence of which would be the rapacity of the Chinese authorities. Our Far Eastern Colony, standing girt in a silver sea, is quite able to give all the transhipping facilities that are necessary, and if trade must be hampered at all it had better be at Canton, where distribution must of necessity be rapid and, to a certain extent, undelayable.

A 60,000-PESO PEARL.

GREATEST GEM CLAIMED FROM THE SEA.

A single pearl, worth P60,000! The possibilities of pearl fishing in the Sulu sea seem unlimited. According to Stephen Jurika of Jolo, who is now a visitor in Manila, the greatest pearl ever claimed from the sea in the Sulu archipelago was recently marketed in Singapore for P60,000 reports the *Manila Times*. It is the size of a marble, perfectly round and of beautiful colour. The finding of the gem by a poor Moro fisherman, its seizure by the Sultan, and the interference of Governor Steever, who took the part of the poor man and saw that he had justice, make good reading matter.

Under the old Moro law, in force when the American troops first took charge of Jolo, all pearls of unusual size must be sent to the Sultan, who, in return made the finder a "present." The only alternative the finder of a large pearl had was to sell his treasure privately to the pearl-traders, thereby placing his life in jeopardy, for the trader, if he could not buy at his own price, would report to the Sultan, who had power to seize the fisherman and execute him, if he so desired. Of course under the American administration this unjust law was abolished, but so great was the fear of the poor Moros of their powerful Dattos that it has been the custom during the past few years for them to carry on their business secretly with the traders.

In this instance the Moro fisherman, somewhat more enlightened than his predecessors, when forced to give up his great find to the Sultan, trekked into Jolo and made complaint to Colonel Steever, Governor of the Sulu group. The matter was soon brought to the courts and the greedy Sultan forced to disgorge the pearl.

Governor Steever commissioned the Jolo Trading Company to sell the gem for the benefit of the finder, and it was recently sent to Singapore, and there sold for P60,000. The Jolo Trading Company received a commission of 10 per cent.

So far as is known this is the largest pearl ever taken from the Sulu sea. Three years ago a pearl, found somewhere to the south of Jolo was carried to Batavia, and there sold to a European buyer for P36,000. As previously stated, however, the business has been carried on so secretly, owing to the old law, that pearls of great value rarely see the light before they reach Singapore, and many of them not short of Europe.

Mr. Jurika states that during the recent fair at Jolo, instituted by the Government for the purpose of bringing the Moros together, Captain Trana, of the Jolo Trading Company, exhibited a magnificent black pearl, valued at P7,000 a rare gem of unusual size and beauty.

The firm of Hernandez and Company, of which Mr. Jurika is a member, has been employing Japanese divers for pearling, but find them to be very unsatisfactory. As has been the case elsewhere in the Islands the Japanese as soon as they get a little money ahead ignore their contracts and outfit *balandras* (sloops) of their own, entering into active competition with their employers. The best and most reliable divers, according to Mr. Jurika, are the Malays, who stand the hardships and do the work better than any others, and spend their earnings in the country. The Japanese have already established settlements of their own at Zamboanga and Jolo, and trade only among themselves.

The Moro who secured the great pearl was only a poor fisherman using the three-prong deep sea rake of his forefathers. He refused to divulge to anyone the vicinity in which he made his lucky find. When he receives the proceeds of the sale, he will be one of the wealthiest Moros in the Sulu Archipelago.

COMMERCIAL.

THE YARN TRADE.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

THE POSITION OF DEALERS.

In their report dated 2nd instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 19th ult., since when there has been nothing fresh to report in the yarn trade.

On the 17th inst. the second of the Agreements mutually agreed upon between dealers and importers for the suspension of operations comes to a termination, and on the following day (18th inst.) our yarn market opens for business again. In view of the high rate of exchange ruling, coupled with the slackness of demand for yarn for the cold season in the North, we anticipate that, upon resumption of business, prices will rule five dollars lower than the respective quotations in our circular of 24th August last, when prices were given for the transactions which transpired immediately preceding the first of the agreements referred to above. While stating the probable decline as one of $5, we cannot be at all positive as to the exact figure; this will, of course, be determined by importers' hastiness to clear their holdings as well as by the extent of consumers' wants.

Referring to our circular of 5th inst., wherein allusion was made to a circular of great import issued by the leading firms of Chinese dealers, we have, on the present occasion, to note the receipt of another circular from the same dealers and bearing date the 23rd ult. This latter communication is addressed to all the foreign firms of importers who, up to date of writing, have not yet met to consider the proposals therein submitted.

In modification of the previous proposals, to which no reply has yet been returned, the dealers submit a substituted set which they claim as being suited to present circumstances and as being "the best possible terms they can offer."

That our subsequent comment on the fresh propositions may be rendered the more intelligible we append the propositions *verbatim* as embodied in the circular letter under consideration. They are as follows:—

"1. That the importers allow the differences on the dealers' purchases to be divided into three equal parts at time of taking delivery, that one third or one part be paid in cash on delivery, one third or one part to be paid by Promissory Notes at 12 months' date, and the balance or the other third in 24 months from time of delivery. Such Promissory Notes to bear interest at 6% per annum.

"2. That the Importers allow the yarn dealers 12 months' time to clear off all their purchases on the understanding that the yarn dealers will take at least ⅓ of their holdings every 3 months.

"3. That the Importers will forego and not collect from the yarn dealers the usual 2 cents per bale per day, charged for Godown rent, Insurance and Interest on the uncleared cargo, as well as on the cargo already cleared. That future purchases of cotton yarn be cleared by the yarn dealers within 3 months from date of purchase, after which date the Importers shall be at liberty to re-sell the yarn at the then market rate, and all differences shall forthwith be paid by the yarn dealers concerned.

"4. That the Importers enter into an agreement with the undersigned yarn dealers, agreeing to sell their cotton yarn to them exclusively for the term of 3 years, and not to sell or deal with any other yarn dealers old or new, so long as the names of such yarn dealers do not appear in the agreement.

"The undersigned yarn dealers agree to purchase about 200,000 bales of cotton yarn from the Importers every year for the term of 3 years. Such 200,000 bales to include the present stock of uncleared cargo, while the Importers agree not to ship or sell their yarn to Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Canton and all places on the North and West Rivers, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Kwong-chow-wan, Haiphong and Yunnan.

"5. If the foregoing 4 proposals are approved of by the Importers, the yarn dealers will make a deposit of 50 cents per bale upon delivery whether purchased before or after the agreement. Such deposit to bear interest at 6% per annum, to form a fund to secure the undersigned yarn dealers against any default they may incur towards the Importers on account of purchases made after the execution of the agreement. If any of the undersigned go out of business, after clearing all their purchases made since the date of the agreement and after settling up all accounts relating to same, their contributions towards the guarantee fund after all deductions (if any) shall be refunded to them together with the interest due thereon. No refund, however, shall be made until the fund reaches the sum of $100,000. Payments of the 50 cents per bale deposit are to be made by the yarn dealers until the fund reaches a total of $250,000 when such payments shall cease.

"In case of failures or other causes, diminishing the total of $250,000, the yarn dealers shall resume payment of the 50 cents per bale until the fund again reaches $150,000 when such payments are to again cease."

The observations we have to offer on each of the clauses *seriatim* are as follows:—

Clause 1, as stated before, is dependent upon the Compradores for its acceptance or rejection. Importers have no say in the matter.

Clause 2, the arrangement proposed is subject to the decision of Importers who have to discuss the question among themselves.

Clause 3 embodies no new feature to alter the relative position between importers and their principals in Bombay to whom reference has been made on the occasion of the first representation and, as before stated, by whose instructions Importers will have to abide.

Clause 4, 1st section, is much too restrictive and binding on Importers to be acquiesced in by them in a spirit of perfect equity. It must accordingly be rejected. Importers reserve to themselves the liberty to sell to any firm of dealers on the guarantee of their compradores.

The limitations sought to be placed upon Importers by the second sub-section as to the places of export do not commend themselves to acceptance. The zone comprised within the ports mentioned is already represented by agencies of importing firms and, naturally, Importers do not care to forego the liberty as heretofore of shipping yarn to Coastal and Riverine ports.

The inducement held out of a minimum purchase of 200,000 bales each year for the next three years is not attractive. Imports are not quite so anxious for Chinese to buy so large a quantity; their eagerness is that dealers should buy for actual requirements and effect immediate clearances so that Importers should be in a position to guage the exact position of the market and can be regulated by dealers' actual wants. It is a healthy market that is sought to be created rather than that a fictitious one established.

Clause 5 provides for a measure of precaution concerning dealers alone with which Importers have nothing to do.

Arrivals:—Per s.s. *Kumsang* (from Calcutta) and *Ceylon Maru* and *Malta* (from Bombay) of about 2,500 bales.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and Northern Ports about 2,500 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—About 32,000 bales.

Unsold Stock.—About 105,000 bales.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	170½ per cent.
"	Demand	" "	171 "
London	T. T.	" Sh.	2.3 1/32d=$
"	Demand	" "	2.3 7/16d.=$
Shanghai		" Tls.	72½=$100.
Silver		"	32 9/16d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	Selling.
London—Bank T.T.	2/3⅛
Do. demand	2/3 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight	2/3 15/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.88
America—Bank T.T.	55⅛
Germany—Bank T.T.	2.34
India T.T.	170½
Do. demand	171
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72⅛
Singapore T.T.	½ % prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	112
Java—Bank T.T.	138½
Buying	
4 months' sight L/C.	2/4⅛
6 months' sight L/C.	2/4 5/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	56⅛
4 months' sight do.	57⅛
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	2.4⅛
4 months' sight France	2 93
6 months' sight "	2.94⅛
4 months' sight Germany	2.40
Bar Silver	32 11/16
Bank of England rate	6 %
Sovereign	8.66

To-day's Advertisements.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

BY permission of His Excellency the Governor will open at 3.30 P.M. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 4th November, and close at 9.30 P.M.

By kind permission of Colonel FITTON, D.S.O., and Officers the Band of the R. W. Kents will play between 3.30 and 5.30 P.M.

J. MARCHANT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [1065

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "DEN OF KELLY," FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [1064

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 17th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moollan*, 9,629 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Macedonia* due in London on the 29th December.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [4

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.,

ARE SHOWING

HIGHEST CLASS

PIANOS,

BY

THE LEADING MAKERS

OF

THE WORLD.

Steinway,
Bechstein,
Bluthner,
Winkelmann,
Collard & Collard,
Hopkinson,
Haake,
Krauss, &c.

CASH OR CREDIT,

OR ON

HIRE FROM $10 PER MONTH

INCLUSIVE.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [38

TO INVESTORS.

There is no better investment than obtaining our

CLUB.

The always popular Whisky. A blend not excelled in the East. Worth twice the money quoted.

PRICE:

Per Case - - $14.00

MIX WITH TANSAN.

H. PRICE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 135.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 48

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

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"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, November 22	December 10
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, November 28	December 22
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, December 20	January 7
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, December 26	January 19
"TARTAR"	4,425		
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000		

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....*vid* St. Lawrence £60. *Vid* New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways ... £40. ... £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. *Corner Pedder Street and Praya.* [13

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.	*KUMSANG* *	...TUESDAY, 6th November, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	*TINGSANG* †	...TUESDAY, 6th November, 4 P.M.
MANILA	*YUENSANG* *	...FRIDAY, 9th November, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	*HANGSANG* †	...FRIDAY, 9th November, 4 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtsze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [6

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

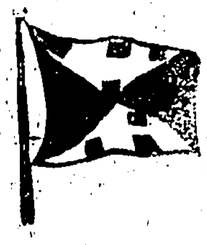
For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG" *.....	6th November.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG" †.....	7th "
TIENTSIN	"KWEICHOW" †	10th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN" * ‡	12th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. 9



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CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 10th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI.....	2540	R. Almond.....	"	SATURDAY, 17th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [7

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"BRAEMAR"	16th November.

For Freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [8

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG," "HOHENSTAUFEN" and the "SCANDIA" and "SILESIA." The steamers are specially built for the tropics and have luxurious Passenger accommodation first class. Cabins Amidship, lighted throughout by electricity, cabins fitted with fans. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. Laundry on board. Return tickets issued at reduced rates for two years available, through tickets to be had to London via Havre and to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TSINGTAU, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN VIA SHANGHAI.

RHENANIA	Capt.	v. Hoff	5th November.
HOHENSTAUFEN	"	Jaeger	2nd December.
SILESIA	"	Bahle	2nd January.
SCANDIA	"	v. Doehren	1st February.
HABSBURG	"	Filler	4th March.
RHENANIA	"	v. Hoff	3rd April.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, HAVRE, (LONDON VIA HAVRE) AND HAMBURG.

RHENANIA	Capt.	v. Hoff	14th December.
HOHENSTAUFEN	"	Jaeger	11th January.
SILESIA	"	Bahle	8th February.
SCANDIA	"	v. Doehren	22nd March.
HABSBURG	"	Filler	5th April.
RHENANIA	"	v. Hoff	17th May.
HOHENSTAUFEN	"	Jaeger	14th June.
SILESIA	"	Bahle	12th July.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA...RHENANIA ..... 5th November.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA...ANDALUSIA .....13th November.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.

Taking Cargo at throughrates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Oporto, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Trieste, Genoa, Ports in the Levante, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port-Said by the Arabic Persian Service to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FOR ANTWERP and HAMBURG	TEUTONIA	8th Nov.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	15th Nov.
FOR HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	24th Nov.
FOR HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	SITHONIA.....	30th Nov.
FOR NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & H'BURG.	RHENANIA	14th Dec.
FOR HAVRE and HAMBURG	C. FERD. LAEISZ.	22nd Dec.
FOR HAVRE and HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA.....	28th Dec.
FOR NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & H'BURG.	HOHENSTAUFEN.	11th Jan.
FOR HAVRE and HAMBURG	ALESIA	25th Jan.
FOR NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG	SILESIA	8th Feb.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [654

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th of November, and will be followed by the Steamship
"FLINTSHIRE"
on or about the 20th November.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1906. [1011

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship
"DAKOTAH"
will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 21st November, 1906.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. [1034

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EASTERN,"
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 1st December, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1906. [1052

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between HONGKONG, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS.
Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient inducement.

THE Steamship
"KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons,
Captain W. E. C. S. Filmer, will be despatched as above, middle of December.
Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.
The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
For further information, apply to
K. MATSDA,
Manager,
York Building.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1906. [848

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"YEDDO,"
Captain Cowley, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 13th November.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [975

To Let.

TO LET.

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the Hongkong Bank, suitable for Offices. Moderate rental.
Apply to—
X. Y. Z.
C/o *Hongkong Telegraph.*
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.
Apply to—
HO TUNG,
Compradore Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [949

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1906. [72

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [789

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS,—*Telegraph*, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages $1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken,

PROGRAMMES,
PAMPHLETS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

MAN'S SUPERIORITY.

NO OTHER ANIMAL MATCHES HIM IN PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

In a short distance race—anything up to sixty or seventy miles—between a man and a horse the man would certainly be vanquished. But as the distance increased the man's chances would become greater. Man's running record for sixty miles is 7 hours 30 minutes 35 seconds—a record which a good horse could beat. But how many horses would equal man's running record for 100 miles, viz., 13 hours 26 minutes 30 seconds? And supposing a horse were found capable of accomplishing this feat, could such an animal continue moving, as the man did, till he had covered 150 miles in 22 hours 28 minutes 25 seconds?

Nor did the particular man, Charles Rowell of Cambridge, cease work even at 150 miles. On the contrary, he put up a record of 380 miles in 79 hours 40 minutes 25 seconds. More than one horse, I imagine, would have been needed to cover such a distance in such a time.

Yet Rowell's feat by no means represents the limit of this particular form of human endurance. P. Fitzgerald of New York covered 500 miles in 109 hours 18 minutes 20 seconds, and George Littlewood of Sheffield 623¼ miles in 141 hours 57 minutes 30 seconds. Where, then, would your horse be in a really long race?

One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in the performance of feats of this description is the doing, more or less, without sleep. In this particularly trying form of endurance a man holds record that no living creature—with the exception of a salmon or a goldfish—could ever hope to equal.

In October, 1808, Capt. Barclay of Ury made a match for 1,000 guineas with Mr. Wedderburn Webster to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours—one mile in each separate hour. The start was made on June 1, 1809, at Newmarket Heath and the course was a public road. Capt. Barclay was 26 years old at the time and weighed at the outset 13 stone 4 pounds. The feat was deemed impossible, but the captain displayed such pluck and endurance that after a time odds of 2 to 1 were laid on his accomplishing it. Before the finish these odds rose to 100 to 1. The last mile was concluded on July 12 at 3.37 p.m. and the match won.

Capt. Barclay's feat, which only a human being could have accomplished, remained unequalled, in spite of many attempts to perform it, until the appearance on the scene of a pedestrian marvel named William Gale, who in September and October, 1877, walked 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours, each mile and a half walk to be started at the commencement of the hour. The present writer saw the finish of that gigantic task. Gale, who was 45 years of age, appeared thoroughly done up. In the last walk but one it seemed as if he could never finish. Then, to every one's amazement, he pulled himself together and positively sprinted the final journey, amid the frantic cheers of the onlookers. The two last mentioned achievements have put our four-legged friends completely out of court, but even they do not represent the full extent of men's powers in this direction.

Starting on Thursday, May 10, 1898, and concluding on the evening of June 6 W. Buckler of Newport, Monmouthsire, walked 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of 9½ minutes each, commencing at the beginning of each period.

The majority of animals know how to swim by instinct. They have not to acquire the art, as man has, and yet, compared to man, how feeble they appear for the most part. On land it is admitted that man in a short distance contest must play second fiddle. In the water—save as regards creatures whose natural habitat it is—a different story has to be told. Dogs swim well and fast, but where is the dog who would "live with" Joseph Nuttall or any other first class man over the length of a bath, or a hundred yards? If it comes to endurance, again does any one believe there is a quadruped in existence—except the hippopotamus, who would be poisoned by the salt water—that could swim the Channel? Yet Capt. Webb did this, while Montagu Holbein and others have made valiant attempts that have deserved, if they have not achieved, success.

Drop a good swimming man and a dog in the water two or three miles from land—which would have the better chance of life? The man, beyond a doubt.

If you take a man from the street and set him to leap a bar waist high he will probably fail to clear it. Yet at the inter-university sports of 1676 Marshall Brooks walked under the bar with his cap on, and then cleared it, the jump being 6 feet 2½ inches—still the varsity record. But in jumping as now practised the honours go to Ireland. M. F. Sweeney has cleared 6 feet 5¼ inches in the high jump and P. O'Connor 24 feet 11¾ inches in the wide jump—both world's records.

Jumping "with weights," as the old time professionals always used to do, John Howard of Bradford cleared 29 feet 7 inches on the racecourse at Chester on May 8, 1854. He used 5 pound dumbbells and "took off" from a block of wood raised 4 inches above the ground. The distance covered was within 8 feet of the longest known jump by a horse—the 37 feet of Chandler, on Warwick Racecourse, March 22, 1847. Curiously, Chandler's great leap was made *in taking a hurdle!*

John Howard also gained fame by leaping a full sized billiard table lengthways—a feat requiring pluck as well as leaping powers. Judging by the way he cleared Butler's leap at Rugby, and by the fact that he could do 22 feet wide as well as over 6 feet high, it is probable that Brooks, the Oxonian, would also have been successful in this back risking effort had he essayed it.

A man—Shrubb—has run ten miles in 50 minutes 40 seconds: another man—Hutchens—George—has run a mile in four minutes 12½ seconds. Of all running records this last appears most unapproachable, and it seems likely to stand for a very long time.

Men like Shrubb, Bacon and "Deerfoot," who have covered very close on twelve miles in the hour, could certainly hold their own with most carriage horses over a good road; if the gait chosen were walking instead of running, the quadruped would be badly worsted.

A LIVERPOOL GHOST.

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE OF A TRAVELLER IN ENGLAND.

A friend of mine visited Europe last summer for a brief stay in the land of his birth. He took passage early in June and arrived in due season at Liverpool. He had been warned by his friends to be careful, as large cities were very unsafe for travellers, who were liable to be robbed and injured by evil disposed people. The warning was not lost upon my friend, and on his arrival at Liverpool he inquired of a policeman where he could find a safe place to stop. The policeman suggested a first class hotel or a temperance lodging house. My friend went in search of the latter, but it presented such a forbidding aspect that he declined to enter it. It occurred to him that the clerks in the steamship office were very obliging, and he went back there to ask help of them. One of the clerks told him that his mother could accommodate him, wrote the address on a card, and sent a boy with him to show the way. The house was not far from the office. It was a three-story building. My friend was met by the clerk's mother and was told he could have a room on the third floor. As he was somewhat fatigued he went to it at once. The room was large, with two windows opening on a court. There were two cots on each side of the room and the usual furnishings. My friend took the precaution to lock the door on entering and sat at the window, intending to read his newspaper before going to bed. It was a lovely June evening and everything was unusually quite. He was congratulating himself on obtaining the solitude and security he so much desired when all at once he heard voices outside the window at which he sat. On looking out he saw a young man who was evidently speaking to some one in the yard below. My friend felt disturbed at this unexpected intrusion, but as there was no attempt made to enter the room he thought no more of it and resumed his reading. Suddenly the voices ceased, the young man was no more visible and silence prevailed. My friend is a builder by trade and he was curious to find out on what platform the young man stood outside the window. On investigation he found there was no fire escape, no coping, nothing that a human being could cling to, only the perpendicular wall of the house. There being no further disturbance he went to bed and slept peacefully. In the morning he paid for his room and incidentally spoke to the landlady about the voices and the young man outside the window.

"Well," said the woman, "the room you slept in last night our family have not used in three years. In 1903 my son fell out of the window and was killed. He was two years older than the young man who sent you here."

In that chamber did my friend see the young man who lost his life, and, if so, did he see the veil that hides another world lifted?

Shipping.

Arrivals

Shimosa, Br. s.s., 2,692, H. S. Best, 2nd Nov., —Amoy 1st Nov., Tea, &c.—D. & Co., Ld.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,559, J. M. Hay, 2nd Nov.,—Samarang and Sourabaya 24th Oct., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Den of Kelly, Br. s.s., 2,875, W. Jarvis, 2nd Nov.,—Liverpool 15th Sept., and Singapore 27th Oct., Gen.—D. & Co., Ld.

Hanyang, Br. s.s., 1,207, H. Trowbridge, 2nd Nov.,—Canton 2nd Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,906, A. Christiansen, 3rd Nov.,—Shanghai 31st Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,979, G. S. Lapraik, 3rd Nov.,—Shanghai 31st Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Holstein, Ger. s.s., 1,103, A. Niejahr, 3rd Nov.,—Moji 29th Oct., Coal.—J. & Co.

Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 3rd Nov., —Pakhoi and Hoihow 2nd Nov., Gen.—A. R. M.

Nithsdale, Br. s.s., 2,23 , Fairley, 3rd Nov.,—Samarang 23rd Oct., Sugar.—D. & Co., Ld.

Dovre, Nor. s.s., Paulsen, 3rd Nov.,—Wakamatsu 28th Oct., Coals.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Nissin Maru, Jap. s.s., 917, M. Iwane, 3rd Nov.,—Swatow 2nd Nov., Ballast.—Japanese.

Clio, Br. sloop, 1,101, H. D. Wilkin, 3rd Nov., —Shanghai 30th Oct.

Eastern, Br. s.s., 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 3rd Nov.,—Sydney via Ports 11th Oct., Gen.—G., L. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Pronto, for Chefoo.
Joshin Maru, for Swatow.
Kasin, for Quinhon.
Michael Jebsen, for Canton.
Clara Jebsen, for Bangkok.
Holstein, for Canton.
Shimosa, for Singapore.
Nithsdale, for Kobe.
Cheongshing, for Chefoo.
Nicheyei Maru, for Kobe.
Dovre, for Canton.
Helene, for Hoihow.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Ningpo, for Ningpo.
Powhattan, for Saigon.

Departures.

Nov. 3.

Simla, for Europe.
Malta, for Shanghai.
Rubi, for Manila.
Progress, for Quinhon.
Victoria, for Saigon.
Kwaichow, or Canton.
Fukushu Maru, for Swatow.
Kamakura Maru, for Japan.
Cheongshing, for Tientsin.
Shaohsing, for Shanghai.
Loongsang, for Manila.
Kasin, for Quinhon.
Aeon, for Newcastle.
Clara Jebsen, for Bangkok.
Hanyang, for Tsingtau.
Ningpo, for Ningpo.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Kaga Maru*, from Shanghai—Rev. Ninkey, Mr. Nessler, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Weis, Messrs. Remedios, Chu Poy, Mrs. Chu Chin Giw, Mrs. Chu Wing Lee and infant, Masters Chiu Gam Kee, Chen Gam Wan, Mrs. Chu Chan Lee, Messrs. Camming, H. H. Watkins, Mrs. Iwamoto, Mr. Chu Jack, Misses Chu Chang Kee, Miss Chiu Ching Gam, 16 Japanese, 1 India, and 116 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per *Yawata Maru*, for Manila, &c.—Mrs. E. C. Cuyler, Mrs. R. L. Neador, Messrs Thornam, F. J. Gunn, Miss Griffin, Mr. Watanabe, Mrs. A. B. Speeding, Miss Burne, Messrs. M. Yans, M. Cohen, Mrs. E. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lemon, Messrs. E. Zabala, Carlos Defer, M. Earnshaw, Arthur S. Kelly, B. Jalbuana, C. Jeavellans, F. Fukuda, Mrs. I. Matsui, Mr. J. B Gutierrez, S. Miyamoto, R. Takeda, T. Nishiura, R. Urakami, S. Katagiri, T. Hashimoto, T. Kambara, T. Monzen, F. Nishuira, S. Kambara and S. Nakamura.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Dovre* from Wakamatsu:—Fine weather, moderate wind, strong breeze, night before arrival Hongkong.

Str. *Nithsdale* from Samarang:—Strong N'ly winds and rough sea from Carimata Straits to port, called for bunker coal.

Str. *Hopsang* from Samarang:—Fine clear weather, moderate breezes, moderate NE. monsoon in China Sea, with fine weather and W'ly current.

Vessels in Port

STEAMERS.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,566, C. J. Mattock, 28th Oct., —Swatow 27th Oct., Ballast.—J., M. & Co.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, A. Denker, 18th Oct., —Sandakan 13th Oct., Timber.—M. & Co.
China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 29th Oct., —San Francisco 28th Sept., and Manila 27th Oct., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Claverdon, Br. s.s., 2,085, Parker, 29th Oct.,—Cardiff 6th Sept., Coals.—Government.
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 27th Oct., —Saigon 22nd Oct., Rice and Gen.—Man Fat & Co.
Drufar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, J. Bing, 29th Oct.,—Bangkok 21st Oct., Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Elisabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 928, W. Böteführ 2nd Nov.,—Bangkok 26th Oct., Gen. —B & S.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 21st Oct.,—Vancouver, (B.C.) 2nd Oct., and Shanghai 18th Oct., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, H. Lorenzen, 2nd Nov.,—Bangkok 25th Oct., Rice.—J. & Co.
Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 2nd Nov.,—Foochow 30th Oct., Amoy 31st, and Swatow 1st Nov., Gen.—D., L. & Co.
Ithaka, Ger. s.s., 2,269, W. Faass, 2nd Nov.,—Bangkok 25th Oct., Rice.—S. & Co.
Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 792, H. Ohta, 31st Oct., —Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 30th Oct., Gen.—O. S. K.
Kanju Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,041, K. Hashimoto, 1st Nov.,—Bangkok and Hoihow 31st Oct., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, Köhler, 28th Oct., —Bangkok 20th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Koun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,78 , Y. Minamikawa, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe 27th Oct., Gen.—Fukusei & Co.
Kumsang, Br. s.s., 3,400, E. J. Buller, 28th Oct.,—Calcutta 12th Oct., Penang and Singapore 21st Oct., Gen.—J., M. & Co.
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, R. Houghton, 20th Oct.,—Sandakan 14th Oct., Timber and Gen.—J., M. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. s.s., 2,900, J. S. McGregor, 1st Nov.—Weihaiwei 25th Oct., Gov. Stores.—Admiralty.
Monteagle, Br. s.s., 3,953, S. Robins, m, 14th Sept.,—Vancouver 20th Aug., and Shanghai 11th, Sept., Flour, Lead and Gen.—C. P. R Co.
Neil MacLeod, Am. s.s., 901, E. Corral, 19th June,—Manila 16th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.
N. S. de Rosario, Am. s.s., 715, M. Lopez, Blanco, 12th June,—Manila 9th June, Ballast.—Barretto & Co.
Oriel, Br. s.s., 2,206, G. Maddrell, 31th Oct.,—Moji 5th Oct., Coal.—B. & Co.
Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,252, R. Haije, 12th June, —Saigon 7th June, Gen.—S., W. & Co.
Phuyen, Fr. s.s., Ducroiset, 30th Oct.,—Bangkok 31st Oct., Gen.—B. & Co.
Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,220, H. G. Nielsen, 2nd Nov.,—Rajang (Borneo) 26th Oct., Timber. —Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Sarsogan, Am. s.s., 428, Vitteria, 7th Sept.,—Manila 4th Sept., Ballast.—Order.
Sierra Morena, Br. s.s., 547, Hannah, 1st Nov., Java 23rd Oct., Sugar.—B. & S.
Soudan, Br. s.s., 4,807, S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R. 29th Oct.,—Southampton and Singapore 31st Aug., Govt. Store.—Admiralty.
Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,010, J. A. Martin, 15th Oct., —Saigon 9th Oct., Gen.—Wing Sing.
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, Sommerville, 2nd Nov.,—Manila 30th Oct., Gen.—B. & S.
Tsinan, Br. s.s., 2,300, C. Lindbergh, 26th Oct., —Sydney 5th Oct., and Manila 24th, Gen. —B. & S.
Yuna, Am. s.s., 469, H. Nelson, 16th Oct.,—Amoy 14th Oct., Ballast.—Yeng Chung.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. bk., 1,968, J. McBryde, 2nd Oct., —Canton 1st Oct., Ballast.—S. O. Co.
Eskasoni, Br. ship, 1,670, Wm. McBurnie, 12th Oct.,—Manila 13th Sept., Ballast.—Order.
I. F. Chapman, Am. ship, 2,013, R. Banfield, 25th Aug.,—Manila 15th Aug., Ballast.—A., K. & Co.
Prince George, Nor. bk., 472, A. R. Anderson, 18th Oct.,—Manila 26th Sept., Old Iron.—Order.
S. P. Hitchcock, Am. ship, 2,086, S. L. Zertz, 1st Sept.,—Manila 30th Aug., Ballast.—A., K. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Rhenania	Singapore	H. A. L.	Nov. 4
Arabia	Portland	P. & A. Co	Nov. 5
Princess Alice	Japan	M. & Co.	Nov. 6
Bueiow	Singapore	M. & Co.	Nov. 7
Arratoon A'car	Singapore	D. S. & Co	Nov. 8
Nippon Maru	Japan	T. K. K.	Nov. 12
Athenian	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Nov. 15
Kutsang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	Nov. 15
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Nov. 18

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

H.M.S. Taku ..... at Kowloon Dock.
Montanes ..... " " "
Borneo ..... " " "
Montesgle ..... " " "
Sorsogon ..... " " "
Empress of India ... " " "
Charles Hardouin ... " " "
Chowtai ..... " " "
Sabre ..... " " "
Amara ..... " " "
Hygeia ..... " Cosmopolitan "
Tsinan ..... " " "
Tean ..... " " "
Powhattan ..... " " "
Chinkai Maru ..... " Aberdeen "
Clara Jebsen ..... " " "

SHANGHAI DOCK.

27th October.

Ichang ..... International Dock.
Ella ..... International "
Hinsang ..... New "

Ships Passed The Canal.

28th September—*Caledonian, Idomeneus, Achilles, Sunda*: 2nd October—*Glenturret, Armand Behic, Benmohr, Dan of Kelly, Memnon*. 6th October—*C. Ferd Laeisz, Erzherzog, Franz Ferdinand, Polyphemus, Prometheus, Tonkin, Hakata Maru, Kamakura Maru*. 9th October—*Formosa, Sachsen, Myrmidon*. 12th October—*Alcinous, Hyson, Java, Polynesian, Silesia* (Ger.), *Rhenania*. 16th October—*Benlomond, Benvorlich, Diomed, Peshawur, Saxonia, Albenga, Banledi, Cardiganshire*. 20th October—*Andalusia, Ernest Simons, Prinz Heinrich, Ocean, Sado Maru, Atholl, Iyo Maru*. 23rd October—*Glenroy, Prometheus*. 26th October—*Glaucus, Nubia, Salacia, Montgomeryshire, Siberian*. 30th October—*Helene Rickmers, Peleus, Oceana, Socotra, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Teucer, Foxley, Namur*.

Arrivals at Home—25th September—*Ambria, Nordkap*. 28th September—*China*. 1st October—*Nubia*. 2nd October—*Wakasa Maru, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Alesia, Orestes*. 6th October—*Yunnan, Caledonian, Patroclus*. 12th October—*Achilles, Hakata Maru*. 15th October—*Sunda*. 16th October—*Glenturret, Speeia, Sachsen*. 20th October—*Polynesian, Schuylkill*. 23rd October—*Memnon, Polyphemus*. 26th October—*Diomed, Indrapura, Sado Maru*. 29th October—*Java*. 30th October—*Benvorlich, Jaservis, Silesia*, (Ger.)

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiching*, 4th Nov., 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama — Per *Rhenania*, 5th Nov., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Honam*, 5th Nov., 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haimun*, 6th Nov., 10 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *China*, 6th Nov., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Honam*, 6th Nov., 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per *Sungkiang*, 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kumsang*, 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
Moji, Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Eastern*, 6th Nov., 4 P.M.
Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Tuticorin—Per *Princess Alice*, 7th Nov., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Honam*, 7th Nov., 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Kiukiang*, 7th Nov., 3 P.M.
Macao—Per *Honam*, 8th Nov., 1.15 P.M.
Manila—Per *Zafiro*, 10th Nov., 11 A.M.
Tientsin—Per *Kweichow*, 10th Nov., 3 P.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Taiyuan*, 12th Nov., 3 P.M.
Manila, Simpsonhafen, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Herbertshohe, Merapi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Willehad*, 13th Nov., 10 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per *Ischia*, 13th Nov., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, *viâ* Tuticorin—Per *Australien*, 13th Nov., 11 A.M.
Kobe—Per *Tsinan*, 14th Nov., 3 P.M.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 2nd, 1906, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	S 2	—
Hakodate	"	29 58	—	—	S 6	—
Tokio	"	29 83	—	—	— 0	—
Kochi	"	29.84	—	—	SW 2	—
Nagasaki	"	29.91	—	—	N 6	—
Kagoshima	"	29 92	—	—	NW 4	—
Oshima	"	29 93	—	—	S. 2	—
Naha	"	29.93	—	—	— 0	—
Ishigakijima	"	29 93	—	—	E 2	—
Chefoo	6 a.m	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Hankow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.32	56	69	N 4	o
Gutzlaff	"	0.21	60	94	N 7	cmp
Sharp Peak	"	30.07	72	85	NNE 6	og
Amoy	6 a.m.	29 96	72	95	— 0	b
Swatow	"	29.95	70	90	N 1	b
Taihoku	5 a.m.	29.99	—	—	— 0	—
Tauchu	"	29 90	—	—	— 0	—
Tainan	"	29.91	—	—	— 0	—
Koshun	"	29.91	—	—	— 0	—
Pescadores	"	29.91	—	—	NE 6	—
Canton	9 a.m.	30.03	80	78	N 1	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30 00	78	78	E 2	c
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	30 06	78	—	NE 1	c
Hoihow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	10 a.m.	29.76	75	91	NNE 1	od
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.78	72	—	— 0	or
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	— 0	od
Iloilo	"	29.78	85	—	NE 1	o
Cebu	"	29.80	80	—	S 2	or
Labuan	"	29.88	82	—	—	—

November 3rd, 1906, a.m.

Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.34	—	—	W 10	—
Hakodate	"	29.69	—	—	W 8	—
Tokio	"	29.87	—	—	NW 4	—
Kochi	"	30.15	—	—	SW 2	—
Nagasaki	"	29.23	—	—	NE 4	—
Kagoshima	"	30.23	—	—	N 6	—
Oshima	"	30.12	—	—	N 8	—
Naha	"	30.09	—	—	NE 8	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.09	—	—	NE 8	—
Chefoo	6 a.m	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.38	41	—	W 2	ovr
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.50	44	76	N 2	o
Kinkiang	"	30.48	46	69	NE 3	o
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.43	52	73	NNW 2	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.30	59	76	N 4	cd
Sharp Peak	"	30.26	66	64	NE 3	o
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.08	64	78	NE 4	b
Swatow	"	30.04	64	95	N 0	b
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.16	—	—	E 6	—
Tauchu	"	29.97	—	—	N 6	—
Tainan	"	29.95	—	—	NW 6	—
Koshun	"	29.96	—	—	NE 10	—
Pescadores	"	29.99	—	—	NE 10	—
Canton	9 a.m.	30.20	67	64	N 2	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.12	71	64	N 2	c
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	"	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	"	30.18	63	—	N 1	o
Hoihow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	10 a.m.	29.76	75	92	— 0	b
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.65	73	—	NW 2	o
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	W 3	o
Iloilo	"	29.78	80	—	NE 1	o
Cebu	"	29.80	82	—	S 2	o
Labuan	"	29.90	83	—	—	—

	Nov. 2 at 10 a.m.	Nov. 2 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	29.88
Temperature	78	80
Humidity	78	72
Rainfall	—	—

TO-MORROW.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Queen's Road West.
21st Sunday after Trinity.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Lee; Te Deum, Lawes; Hymns, 176, 184, 157 and 222.
Holy Communion 12.15 p.m.

Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 203, 187, 158 and 380.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning afterwards. The Answering Pennant is the Call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Meeting at Seamen's Institute 72, Praya East on Sunday at 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass *(Chin.)*, 6 a.m., *(Port.)*, 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service *(English)*, 10 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD, MINISTER: REV. C. H. HICKLING.

11 a.m. Worship. Psalm 146, Chant 91, Anthem "O taste and see" Gos. Hymns 129, 307

12 p.m. meeting of S. S. Officers and Teachers

4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church and in British School, Kowloon.

6 p.m. Worship Hymns 380, 508, 426, 427, 43

Wednesday 6 p.m. "Studies in Christian Science," Lecture on "Mental Healing."

Thursday 9 p.m. Literary Club, Lecture on "The Bites and Stings of Venomous Animals" by Dr. I. C. Thomson.

Friday 4 p.m. Ladies' Working Party.

Friday 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society Subject:—"Prayer of Intercession"

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL.

Binder, F.
Durieux, G.
Gilbert, G.
Hatje, Capt. R.
Holst, Cb.
Houselle, I. A.
Klatt, H.
Munro, Miss A.
Regairaz, Gaston
Robertson, Mrs. C.
Robertson, Miss Kathi
Robertson, Master G.
Rohden, Mr. and Mrs. A and 2 children

HONGKONG.

Adams, P. R.
Allen, C. H.
Bailey, W. S.
Baker, A. S.
Batchelder, Mr. & Mrs. G. A.
Batchelder, R. N.
Battiscombe, H. G.
Beattie, R. R.
Biervliet, A. Van (Vice-Consul for Belgium)
Birbeck, R. I.
Bisney, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Bisney, Miss
Blood, G.
Bovill, Mr. and Mrs. O. V.
Breckwoldt, H.
Brighton, F. G.
Broeg, C.
Campbell, L. F.
Carter, Mr. and Mrs. W. L.
Carter, A.
Chapman, H.E.V.C., Major A.
Chapman, B. F.
Chapple, F. T.
Chatham, Hon. & Mrs. W.
Chatham, Miss
Chichester, D. A. A. G., D.S.O., Major A. A.
Chichester, Mrs. A. A.
Christie, J. D.
Clark, M. O.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. T. W.
Clegg, R.N., Eng.-Lt. and Mrs.
Collins, W. F
Colvin, H. E.
Connor, J. L.
Crook, A. H.
Cruickshank, A.
Dalton, R.N., Capt.
Davidson, Peter
Davies, F. O.
Donald, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Doolittle, F. H.
Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A.
Downing, Mr and Mrs. T. C. and infant
Dunlop, G. A.
Einslohr, C.
Einstmann, W.
Fairchild, H. J.
Fischer, R.
Fisher, H. G.
Fletcher, H. L.
Franklin, C. B.
Frost, B. L.
Fuller, Stuart J., (American Vice Consul General)
Fuller, Denman
Fuller, Mrs. C. P.
Gibson, A.
Hayes, G. V.
Hewett, Hon. E. A.
Hewett, Mrs. E. A.
Horne, R.
Howes, A. B.
Humphreys, H. S.
Hunter, R.
Innes, Capt. R.
Jokl, J. P. F.
Joughin, J. C.
Krill, T.
Kunze, P.
Laidlaw, G. M.
Lehrs, P.
Logan, W.
Love, F. H.
Marks, W. H.
Marquardt, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Marriott, Dr. O.
Martyle, Miss
McGregor, Mrs. J. S.
McLeod, Miss M.
McRae, D. G.
Moore, S.
Moore, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A.
Newborn, Mr. & Mrs. R. H.
Newington, A. G.
Nicholls, E. A.
Packer, B. L.
Parker, T. F.
Penke, W.
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Pfordten, A. R. Von der
Philpot, L. D.
Powell, W. A.
Preshaw, C. M.
Pritchard, H.
Reid, H. I.
Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child
Ross, A. D.
Rowoldt, S. B.
Sanders, Dr. J. B.
Scheller, F.
Schween, R.
Searle, Rev. G.
Shennan, H. B.
Shepherd, Mr. & Mrs. E. Bruce
Skinn, A.
Spittles, J. S.
Stebbing, W. T.
Stephens, H.
Stevens, Rev. A. J.
Sutherland, P. D.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs.
Thompson, Miss H. M.
Thornam, A.
Toledano, Th.
Topliss, H. J.
Uffel, W. Von.
Unbehaun, C. H.
Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. V.
Vernon, Miss
Vernon, Master
Wakefield, Mrs. M.
Watkins, H. H.
Willis, F. W.
Wishart, J. B.
Wood, G. G.

KING EDWARD.

Almond, Capt. & Mrs. Russell
Barnes, W. F.
Booth, H.
Brownlow, E. O.
Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. N.
Colahan, H. J.
Colville, Lieut. & Mrs. H. D.
Cumming, A.
Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Delaney, L. T.
Hochman, R. L.
Hurley, Fred. C.
Jack, Mrs. C. M.
Jackson, Mrs. & child
Legeune, Vice-Consul M.
Nessler, A. O.
Nicholson, D. M.
Paine, A. E.
Peacock, Miss Annie
Pennefather, Capt. and Mrs. G. H.
Silverstone, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Silverstone, A. H.
Silverstone, M. L.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. and family
Square, Miss N.
Stetten, O. H.
Story, G. F.
Suggett, Mr. and Mrs. A. H.
Troberg, Capt. G.
Vlaveanos, Capt. G.
Wachtmeister, Count and Countess C. A.
Williams, G.
Wright, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Bateson

PEAK.

Austin, F.
Bolton, Mr.
Bosch, Mr. and Mrs. Van der
Carruthers, E. S.
Chalmers, J. H.
Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Cobden, A. S.
Darling, Col.
Dutton, Mr.
Ellis, Mr. and Mrs.
Fraser, Lieut.
Gale, Capt. J. R.
Gelsthrope, Mr.
Greenhill, Mr.
Gregory, A.
Harris, Mr. and Mrs. W. L.
Hartel, E.
Hazeland, F. A.
Hockaday, W. T.
Jeffries, H. U.
Johnston, L. A. M.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.
Josling, Lt.-Col.
Kelsall, R.A., Major and Mrs.
Kent, R.A., Col. & Mrs. R. A.
Lay, Mr. and Mrs.
Leask, Mr.
Macfarlane, Dr. & Mrs. Martin, O. B. H.
Martin, R.
Mitchell, R.
Moon, Mr. and Mrs.
Muhle, E.
Painter, Major & Mrs.
Porter, T. W.
Reid, R.A.M.C., Lt.-Col. J. M.
Rogers, C.
Sawer, Mrs. W. E.
Seymour, Col. & Mrs.
Sinclair, A.
Smith, A. Findlay
Thompson, Capt. and Mrs.
Thompson, Miss
White, Dr. and Mrs. Wilder, A. P.
Williamson, Mrs.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. R. J.
Barnett, H. J. O.
Bird, H. W.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. A.
Falloon, C. H.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.
Jameson, P. S.
Griffith, D. P. and Chinese servant
Guedes, A. P. de M.
Harvey, B. Brotherton
Harrison, Miss I.
Harrison, Miss M.
Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, Percy
Soppa, P.
Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Montague
Young, J. A.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	I.H.P.	Captain.	Last reported at
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1,710	4	3,000	Commander E. La T. Leatham	Hongkong
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	3,385	10	7,000	Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee	Weihaiwei
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander E. G. W. Davidson	Yangtsze
Brisk	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander W. L. Bamber	Yangtsze
Brilliant	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander B. L. Majendie	Shanghai
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400		Hongkong
Charub	water-tank vessel	300	—	300		Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander C. D. S. Raikes	Hongkong
Diadem	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain H. W. Savory, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo-boat destroyer	368	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander Hughes	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 3rd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. Grant-Dalton	Hongkong
Haddy	torpedo-boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo-boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander R. Henniker-Heaton	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo-boat destroyer	380	6	3,000	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall	Hongkong
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. V. V. de Horsey	Hongkong
King Alfred	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Captain C. P. Thursby	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	616	1	1,200	Lieut.-Commander Percy Crabtree	Yangtsze
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain J. A. Tuke	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Otter	torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddle	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	1	240	Lieut.-Commander C. C. Walcott	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	1	240	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	1	240	Lieut.-Commander J. T. S. Lyne	Yangtsze
Taku	torpedo-boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Boatsn. T. O. Strath	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving-ship	4,850	6	—	Commodore H. P. Williams	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander E. Secretan	Yangtsze
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	1,000	Lieut.-Commander R. M. R. West	Yangtsze
Virago	torpedo-boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	250	Commander R. W. Glennie	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo-boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander C. E. L. Thomas	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson	Yangtsze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander G. J. Todd	Yangtsze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Jno. F. Knox	Yangtsze

* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commanding Officers.	Last reported at
Achéron	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Lieut. Fauré	Haiphong

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "AUSTRALIEN,"

Captain Lemonnier, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 13th November, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line s.s. *Sydney* bound for Marseilles *via* Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TONKIN* .....27th November.
S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* ...11th December.
S.S. *POLYNESIEN* .....25th December.
S.S. *CALEDONIEN* ..... 8th January.
S.S. *SALAZIE*.....22nd January.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1906. [11

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremont.....	9,606	T. W. Garlick..	24th Nov.
*Pleiades** ...	3,753	F.G. Purington	20th Dec.
*Lyra**.....	4,417	G. V. Williams	29th Dec.
Shawmut ...	9,606	E. V. Roberts	23rd Jan.
*Hyades**.....	3,753	J. Alwen.....	30th Jan.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

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Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [12

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Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

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The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

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Hongkong, 11th September, 1901. [6

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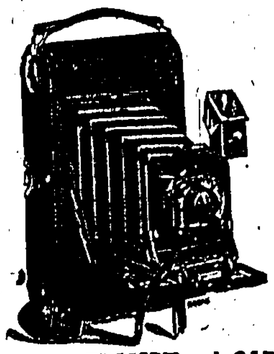

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Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [60

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	$125	£1,000,000 / $10,250,000 / $250,000	$1,712,472	£1.15/- @ Ex. 2/1½=$16.47 for first half-year 1906	5½ %	$820 / London £95
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	£7	£6	£12,735 / $150,000	$74,099	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	$47 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,675,000 / $200,000	$233,638	$20 for 1905	6½ %	$300
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£110,000 / Tls. 100,000 / Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,529	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	$250	$100	$2,000,000 / £40,000 / $331,131 / $1,153,844 / $569,279	$2,792,271	Interim div. of $30 for 1905.....	4½ %	$775 sellers
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	$100	$60	$800,000 / $61,778 / $15,527	$508,334	$12 and $3 special dividend for 1904	8½ %	$172½ sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 / $229,488 / $2,616	$344,098	$6 for 1904	6½ %	$95 sa. & buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	$250	$50	$1,220,928	$422,618	$25 for 1904	7½ %	$332½ buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	30,000	$25	$25	$6,000	$6,563	$1½ for 1905	6½ %	$23
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 / $93,562	Nil.	$2½ for year ended 30.6.1906	6½ %	$40
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld. ...	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 / $600,000 / $144,386	$5,464	$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7½ %	$27 sales & b.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited...	60,000	£10	£10	£120,000 / £280,958 / £3,999	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=$4.69	6½ %	$73 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 / Interim div. of Tls. 1 } a/c 1906	9 % / 6¾ %	Tls. 56 buyers / Tls. 60½ buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000							
Do. (new issue).....	2,000,000	£1	£1	£40,000 / £4,144	/ 107,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	30/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited...				$65,000 / $32,957	$218	$1.50 / $0.75 for year ending 30.4.1906.....	4¾ % / 4¾ %	$26 / $18
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.....	10,000 / 10,000	$10	$10	Tls. 98,000				
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 305,479 / Tls. 48,000 / Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 %	T. Tls. 50 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$850,000 / $450,000 / $86,129	$40,914	Final of $15 making $25 for 1905	17½ %	$145
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $132,588	$2 for 1897.....	...	$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2½ for year ending 30.6.04	...	Tls. 83 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000 / £26,011	£12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2/- for year ended 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9½ sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ...	500,000	G. $10	G. $10	none	G $909,050	Final of 50 cents making G $1 for 1905 ...	7 %	G. $14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 / 50,000	£1	18/10 / £1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$10
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$70,000	$8,915	$2 for 1905	6¾ %	$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld...	40,000	$50	$50	$100,000 / $65,160 / $20,000	$20,040	$2½ for a/c 1906	6¼ %	$90
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$49,500	$392,087	$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06.....	8 %	$152 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	$6¾	$6¾	$88,000	$2,221	$1 for 1905.....	6¾ %	$16½
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6 ...	8 %	Tls. 102 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited...	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 / Tls. 57,005	Tls. 57,065	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6¼ %	Tls. 227½ sellers
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8¾ %	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	...	Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	10,000	$25	$25	$30,000	$8,418	$3 for year ended 30.6.1906.....	10½ %	$28½ sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	$15	$15			$2.40 on $12 for 1905.....	13⅓ %	$18 buyers
Do. (new issue).....	24,000	$15	$15	none	$4,719	7 % on $7½ for 1905	...	$15½ buyers
Do. (Founders').....	123	$15	$12			None	...	$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975 / $19,075	$10,057	$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 %	$112½
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld. ...	60,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$67,839	Interim div. of $3½ account 1906.....	6¾ %	$105
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 29,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 %=10 % for 1905.....	16⅔ %	Tls. 15½ buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	$100	$100	none	$4,699	Final of $6 making $10	12½ %	$80 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	100,000	$10	$10	$208,386 / $50,000	$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	$11½ buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited.....	6,000	$50	$30	none	$574	$2½ for 1905.....	6¼ %	$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,493	Tls. 52,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5⅔ %	Tls. 97 buyers
Do. do. (new issue).....	26,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 25	Tls. 170,000				Tls. 55
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$772	Interim div. of $2 account 1906	8 %	$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cottop Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 %	Tls. 72½ sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$110,000	$21,660	$1½ for the year ending 31.7.06	9½ %	$13
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 70 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905.....	9⅓ %	Tls. 85 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7½ %	Tls. 325 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	$100	$100	none	$1,066	$7 for 1905	7 %	$100 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£814	£856	1/3 per share for 1905	8¾ %	$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited.....	1,200	$10	$10	$9,000	$1,097	$3 for 1905.....	9¾ %	$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited.....	60,000	$12	$12	none	Nil.	$1 for 1904.....	...	$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ...	16⅔ %	Tls. 61 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld....	100,000	$10	$10	$8,0000	$1,581	80 cents for 1905	8⅓ %	$9½
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	$7½	$6	$25,000	$2,864	$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905.....	7 %	$17 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	$10	$10	$410,000 / $500,000	$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for ½-year ended 30.6.06	10½ %	$19
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$20,893	$2½ for year ending 28.2.06	10 %	$25 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$2,568	$1.00 / 65 cents } for 10 months ending 28.2.06 ...	8 %	$15 sa. & buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ld.....	1,250	$100	$100	$50,000	$2,796	1st div. of $20 for 10½ months ending 18.10.05..	10½ %	$215 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	180,000	$3,776	Int. div. of $4 for ½-year ended 30.6.06.....	8 %	$236
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	50,000	$10	$10	$61,000	$5,813	$9 for 1905 on 5 shares.....	7½ %	$23 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited.....	15,000	$10	$10	$2,500	$88	Final of 50 cents making $1 for the year...	16⅔ %	$6 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 / Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Third interim div. of Tls. 7½ making Tls. 22½ so far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06...	9⅓ %	Tls. 232½ buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	$10	$10	none	Dr P. 34,324	None.....	...	$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3⅛ account 1906	6¼ %	Tls. 125 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	12½ %	Tls. 49 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 / Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	10⅓ %	Tls. 132½ sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 / Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5⅓ %	Tls. 90 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited.....	8,175 / 7,200	£20 / £20	£20 / £15	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for ½-year 1906 ..... / Interim div. of 5/- for ½-year 1906	... / ...	Tls. 350 sellers / Tls. 290 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $41,934	None	...	$22 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$ 5	$ 5	none	$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8⅓ %	$6
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 / Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7⅔ %	Tls. 105 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	$10	$4	$25,000	$752	70 cents / $9.90 } for year ended 31.5.1906	8⅔ % / 6⅔ %	$8 / $150
Do. (Founders')	100	$10	$10					
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited.....	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 / $25,000	$7,734	Final of 50 cents making $1, for 1905	7½ %	$12½
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$10	$10	$4,500	$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	$8

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